SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

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HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR C. J. YANG RESIGNS

By RICHARD SPRINGER

SAN FRANCISCO — The Administrator of Chinese Hospital in Chinatown, C.J. Yang, informed the Board of Directors of the Chinese Hospital last Friday that he is resigning his position because of ill health. The resignation takes effect no later than July 11.

The Shanghai-born former comptroller of Roosevelt and Knickerbocker Hospitals in New York lasted about three and a half years in one of the Chinese community's hottest and most controversial positions.

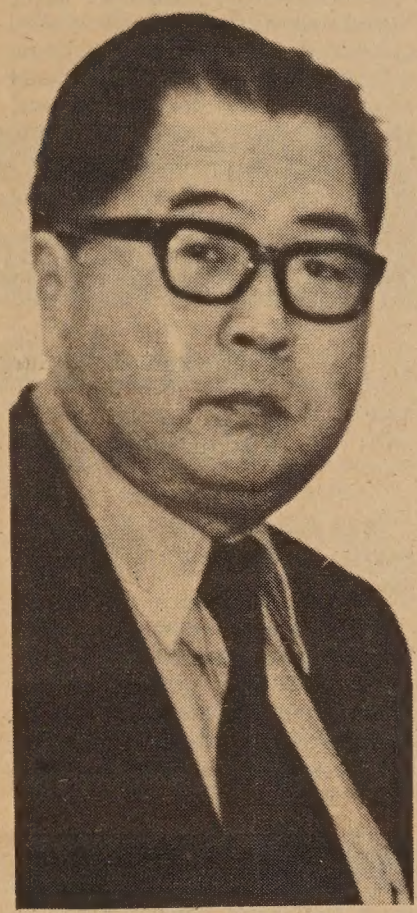
During his administration, Yang faced crisis after crisis, including a fierce power struggle between two factions on the hospital's Board of Directors. The quabble went from board meeting to court and resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars in legal fees paid by the hospital and by Chinatown associations.

NEWSPAPERS

Certain Chinatown newspapers chose Yang as a traget for vituperative editorials. These papers were supportive of the action on the hospital board, led by directors Foo Hum and Wing T. Chu, that lost the power struggle and the court suit.

Former San Francisco Board of Supervisor George Chinn tried unsuccessfully to mediate the dispute. Finally, Chinese Chamber of Commerce President Stephen Fong, who had the respect of both factions, became a compromise candidate for president of the Chinese Hospital Board. With the important support of Chinn's brother, businessman Sam Chinn, Fong won the election easily and brought momentary peace to the board.

Yang, meanwhile, fought tooth and nail with an entrenched bureaucracy at the hospital. Not speaking fluent Cantonese, Yang was handicapped linguistically in an institution staffed mainly by Cantonese. The Hospital, interconnected in numerous and complex ways throughout the Chinese community, is not the easiest outpost for an outsider. Some have indicated that there may have been some discrimination of Cantonese against a non-Cantonese in this instance. Adding to Yang's difficulties, since many of the board members speak little or no English, the meetings are conducted for the most part in Cantonese. Yang sometimes had to rely on second hand accounts on what was being said.



C.J. Yang. (Photo by Kenneth Mar)

LABOR

Labor problems complicated matters. Late in 1974, the hospital workers voted to unionize and affiliate with Local 250 on a vote of 48 to 32. The hospital contested the election before the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and claimed irregularities which should invalidate the election. The Hospital lost the decision.

The NLRB case brought to the surface labor and personality disputes at the hospital and some serious charges were hurled back and forth among administrators and staff. The case also brought into the open the wide split between Fred Gee, the Business Manager of the Hospital and Yang. Gee, who had his sphere of influence before Yang came to the hospital, resigned early this year. As the formal representative of the Chinese Hospital Foundation, Gee was responsible for collecting rents from hospital properties and could write checks. Yang finally assumed those functions under his jurisdiction this year.

OUTPATIENT

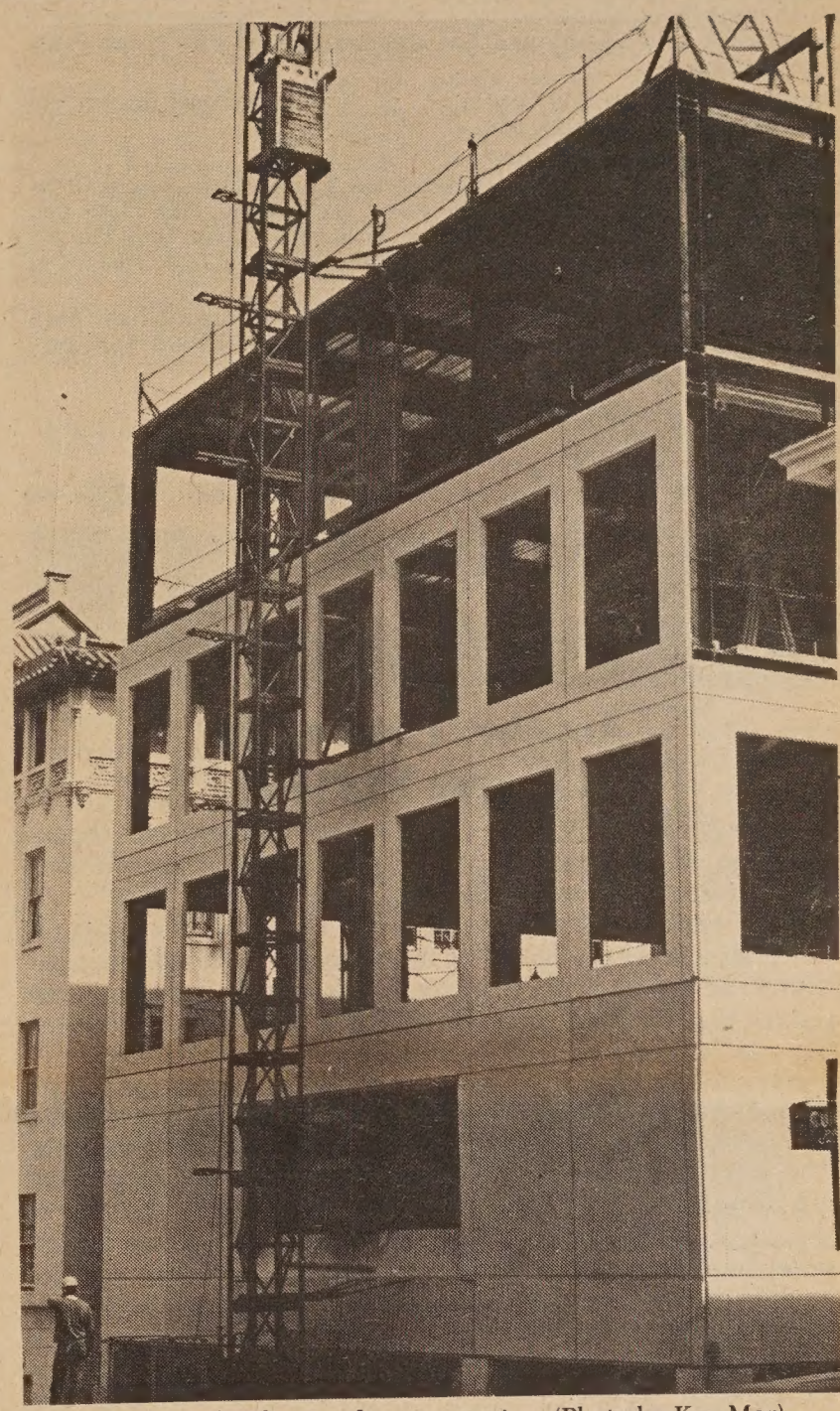
The question of building a new outpatient clinic brought the infighting on the Board of Directors to the center spotlight. East/West and other Chinatown newspapers covered the outpatient clinic issue extensively. Previous articles are too numersous to mention here. In summary, after tie votes, court suits, flip-flopping, a contested representative and hundreds of hours spent by board members and hospital personnel in meetings, the clinic was approved. The Hospital expects, within the year, to complete a 5-story, 10,000 foot outpatient facility.

Lastest in a series of emergencies at the hospital, last month the city and state fire marshals, feeling the hospital was not acting fast enough to correct over twenty code violations, almost forced the hospital to close down. When the fire marshals revoked the fire clearance, the State Health Department took steps and gave the hospital a week to either relocate the patients or lose its license. HEW also indicated it would drop Medicare coverage for the hospital.

POLITICKING

Frantic last minute lobbying, arm-twisting and behind the scenes politicking persuaded the fire marshals to ease their position. Their original report indicated that "extensive construction would be required to bring the hospital into conformance with fire safety standards." But after a meeting in the office of Speaker of the

(Continued on page 9)



Chinese Hospital Clinic under construction. (Photo by Ken Mar)

Chiang Shuffles Key Aides in Sudden Move

TAIPEI — The Government announced a major shuffle involving nine Cabinet posts and the mayoralty of Taipei June 10.

Sources said a scandal in the Finance Ministry led to the abrupt dismissal of two sub-Cabinet officials last week may have forced the change, according to a New York Times report.

Finance Minister K.T. Li and Communications Minister Henry Kao were assigned to the less significant posts of ministers without portfolio. Wang Jen-yuan, formerly a key aide to Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, was replaced as Justice Minister.

K.T. Li was reportedly embarassed by a rice price manipulation and improper loan scandals which involved his subordinates.

Kenry Kao's ministry has had to bear responsibility for several railroad accidents.

The new communication minister is Lin Chin-sheng. The mayor of Taipei, Chang Feng-shu, was moved to head the Interior Ministry. Lin Yang-kang was named the new mayor of Taipei.

Premier Chiang admitted that "minor mistakes" were committed in his administration during the past four years in the Cabinet meeting last week. "But, as soon as we knew of our mistakes we tried to correct them," he said.

"We also have had our shortcomings, and we have been trying to find remedies," Chiang added.

He said the current Cabinet shuffle is "aimed at meeting the needs of the time," according to Chinese Information Service. □

Buddhist Buys Mendocino State Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO—The Sino-American Buddhist Association has announced the purchase of the Mendocino State Hopsital June 1. Closed by the Reagan Administration in 1972, and subsequently acquired by the Mendocino Vineyard Company, the 237-acre, 44-building former state hospital will house a monastery, a convent, a research and training center, and a college with an associated Buddhist studies program, according to the new owners. □

Hua: No Major Breakthroughs in Sino-US Ties

TOKYO — Premier Hua Kuo-feng said June 7 that he expects "no major breakthroughs" in Sino-American normalization talks before the United States presidential elections, according to Japanese newsmen stationed in Peking.

The new premier made the remark during a one-and-a-half-hour conference with former Foreign Minister of Japan Aiichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Japan-China parliamentary delegation now visiting China.

STEADILY

"China and the United States ae steadily heading toward normalization of their relations," Hua was quoted by the Japanese newsmen as telling Fujiyama when asked about recent developments in the Sino-U.S. ties.

Fujiyama, also a member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), was the first Japanese leader to meet with Hua since he was promoted to the premiership in April.

Hua stressed that there are no changes in his country's relations with other countries, but he criticized Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki for his alleged stern attitude toward a proposed Sino-Japan friendship treaty. □

Premier Hua Meets New U.S. Chief

PEKING — Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng met Thomas Gates, Jr., new chief of the United States Liaison Office in Peking, in the afternoon of June 10. They spoke for an hour and 45 minutes. □

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EDITORIAL

Another Look at the Chinese Hospital

Recent events involving fire code enforcement and the resignation of administrator Mr. C. J. Yang have forced us to take another look at the Chinese Hospital.

Easy enough for us to point our fingers at the petty infightings among the board of directors at the Hospital as the source of many of the problems. However, common sense tells us that the root of the problems is deeper than personality conflicts and alleged factional power-grab attempts.

The community has grown and undergone many changes during the past decades. The hospital board is no longer representative of the majority of our community residents. The lines of authority are crossed and unclear. Some staff are responsible to the Board while others are responsible to the chief administrator. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to alleviate many of the problems if the board and the duality of the organization structure remain unchallenged.

We are convinced that a hospital in the midst of our community is a blessing, especially to many elderlies and new immigrants. While attempts are being made to rennovate the antiquated physical plant, we hope that ways could be found to update the organizational structure of the hospital and its board.

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LETTERS TO EAST WEST

A Plea From Chinese Students in U.S.

To East/West:

We have written the Hong-Kong-based Ming Pao Daily in protest of their June 7 editorial denouncing Patrick C. Do's killing of his advisor, Professor James R. Fisher, at the Tallahassee, Florida State University. (E/W 6/9/76 p.1) We hope that you will let us communicate with our fellow students through your esteemed publication.

The Ming Pao editorial titled "To Put the Result of Examinations Above One's Own Life" is correct in its evaluation of education. However, its castigation of Patrick C. Do is overly severe. Perhaps the editors of that paper have not experienced the hopelessness and desperation of the Chinese students in America, and thus, find it incomprehensible. We, overseas Chinese students, deeply feel the pain and frustration, and beg their indulgence and understanding with the following explanation.

From the late Ching Dynasty, the chronicles of Chinese students who have gone abroad to acquire an education, regardless of motive, be it for self, for the people, for family, or for country, have been a history of blood and tears! Its pages are full of loneliness, worries, ceaseless applications, etc.

FABRICATED

Moreover, operating from years of ingrained filial piety, students have traditionally only reported their successed to their parents and covered up any failures. Thus, the image portrayed by students to their families is one of continuous achievements. Occasionally, one or two of the many finish their studies and return home victorious and reinforce the image so precariously fabricated.

However, many are those who cannot finish their studies and are left to wander and squander their lives overseas. Many have killed themselves for shame of their failure to live up to the expectations of family and friends. Those of us who have come this way and have personally seen and heard of such miseries speak only of the facts that we have observed. We have not made any of this up!

The competition and power struggle in American academic and educational circles is not apparent to those who have not personally experienced it. Judging from the vantage point of Hong Kong, it is easy to say certain conclusions are "of course".

LIQUIDATED

In America, professors have liquidated students intellectually, conspired to prevent students from graduating, tricked students of other teachers in examinations, and absorbed the life researc students in the guise of assis students in their work, etc. T one American student has s "The doctorate is merely the r of power struggle; it does represent real intellectual abil Each doctoral candidate worl trepedation to satisfy the zation, greed, and harassmen five or six members of the ex ination committee. Success at end is no indication of a suc increase of knowledge; versely, failure is no indicatio its sudden decrease.

If the editors of that p

(Continued on pag 3

PRESS COMMENTS

China's Rivalry with USSR for Oil Market

(*The following are exerpts of an article in the New York* Times, *June 9.* —Ed.)

China has announced the opening of a large new oil terminal in the Manchurian port of Dairen (Talien), further strengthening its position as a petroleum exporter to Far Eastern and other Asian markets. (*E/W* 6/9/76)

The completion of the Dairen oil terminal and the intensified effort to develop offshore deposits were the latest developments in China's rivalry with the Soviet Union for oil markets in the pacific basin, notably in Japan.

Geography favors China, whose principal oilfields, including the Taching field in Manchuria and the Takang and Shengli fields on the Yellow Sea coast, are more favorably located in relation to Far East markets than the Soviet Union's West Siberian oil-producing region.

RAIL LINE

Soviet oil must traverse all of Siberia to reach the Pacific coast, and large shipments in that direction are not expected before the mid-1980's when the 2,000-m Baikal-Amur Mainline railro designed in part as an oil-exp route, will be in operation. new rail line under constructio north of and parallel to the Tra Siberian Railroad.

The Russians then expect move as much as 500,000 bar of crude oil a day to the Pac coast, using a combination pipelines and high-capacity trains of tank cars. Total So production is now running at rate of 10 million barrels a d with one-third coming from West Siberian fields.

China now produces only ab one-sixth as much oil as the So Union, with 1.6 million barre day, but has been rapidly stepp up its exports, mostly to Jap Last year, China may have ported as much as 300,000 bar a day, about half of it to Jap according to the broadcast.

OIL PORT

The Dairen oil terminal is second major export outlet Chinese oil to have been inau rated in little more than a ye Early last year, Peking announc the start of tanker shipments fr the oil port of Chinwangt northwest of Dairen.

The Chinwangtao terminal being supplied by a 715-mile pi line from the Taching fields, C na's largest producing area. parallel pipeline, completed 1973 as far as Tiehling, north Mukden, has now been extend 285 miles soutward to Dairen.

Offshore exploration for oil being carried on by Chinese shi according to the Peking reports. broadcast identified three resear vessels, the Hsingho, Liaoyu and Fenton, as having battl gales in their prospecting wor

Two other research ships, t Haiyang 1 and the Haiyang were said to have collected wealth of geological informati in the East China and South C na seas. But the most significa progress was apparently made the new drilling ship, which w named Kantan No. 1. Kantan Chinese for "prospector."

Reopen Chinatown 'Youth Gang' Case

(*The following is a reprint of a San Francisco* Examiner *editorial of June 10.* —Ed.)

The circumstances surrounding the 1972 murder conviction of Richard W. Lee in connection with a Chinatown "youth gang" slaying deserve new close scrutiny.

More than two weeks ago, the *Examiner* detailed admission of perjury from one key witness and the suggestion of another that she was misled and pressured by authorities into testifying against Lee.

These are serious allegations.

A San Francisco attorney has filed a petition in Superior Court here asking for a hearing on behalf of Lee, who has been serving a life sentence since his November 1972 conviction.

The petition asks that the Lee case be reconsidered in light of the allegations and new evidence not available at the time of his trial. That request is now pending before Judge Walter Calcagno, the jurist before whom Lee was tried and convicted by a jury.

The evidence uncovered during a lengthy investigation by *Examiner* reporter Raul Ramirez strongly indictates that Richard W. Lee was convicted for a crime he did not commit.

It is essential that a full review of the Lee case he made. Justice demands it. □

PRESS COMMENTS

Putting Examination Above One's Own Life

'he following is an editorial of g Pao Daily of Hong Kong, 6. The English translation is g Pao's. —Ed.)

/e have published many edi- als trying to persuade the lents not to attach too much ortance to the result of exam- ions. What we say is not not to ch any importance but not to ch so much importance to it in the end the result of minations becomes the most ortant thing or even the only ıg in one's life. Two unfor- ate incidents related to this stion were reported in the vspaper yesterday: One is Pat- C. Do, a Hong Kong student lying in America, committing ide after shooting his professor ause of his failure to pass the mination for the degree of tor of chemistry. The other is ıi Tso Hang, a student of the ng Kong Polytechnic, commit- g suicide by jumping off the f, leaving a note to the effect t pressure of school work was heavy. People who lack a sense responsibility do not attach ch importance to examination l school work, but to put the ult of examination above one's n life is going to extreme and is worth it.

Of course, these two young men o did such things were psy- ologically very abnormal. This specially true to Patric C. Do— ce he went to buy a pistol, his ion must have been premedi- ed. According to another pro- sor of the university, the pro- sor who was killed had been thusiastically helping Do with research and experiments. The ofessor gave him another chance ter he failed in the first examina- on, but he failed again. Commit- ıg suicide on account of failure an examination is wrong ough, to blame a professor who d been enthusiastically helping m makes one feel that even his aracter is not worthy of sym- thy.

FACTOR

Do had already earned his chelor's and master's degrees d his academic achievements ere good enough to obtain a holarship, but why is it that he uld not pass even one examina- on for the doctor's degree? If this as because of financial reasons, en it was a special case, on hich we should not comment. ıt there could be another factor, at is the emphasis of American aminations is quite different om that in Hong Kong, which is nerally on one's skill in memori- tion. "Good students" trained nder such an atmosphere do very ell at the beginning when they udy abroad, but the further they the worse they become; in the nd, they cannot pass examina- ons and cannot graduate. This is ecause memorization is useless r higher learning, in which a udent must be able to think and lve problems independently. In n examination for a doctor's egree, the applicant is generally ot asked how other people think r what does the book say, what is asked is what does the applicant think.

China has been putting emphasis on examination and memorization for a thousand years. But the current academic trend: "Think deep and understand well" is much more important than memorization. To a certain extent, the latter does interfere with the former—rote memory will affect one's ability to ask questions and think independently.

RESPONSIBILITY

A young person must first learn how to be a good human being before he learns skills and knowledge. One of the important points about learning to become a good human being is to learn to assume responsibility for one's own actions and not to blame other people for one's own failure. The responsibility for not being able to pass an examination naturally lies in the student himself. If he has done his best but still cannot pass it, all he can do is to take it philosophically. Perhaps his talent is not in the direction of becoming a scholar. There are thousands of different professions in the world. There must be at least one that is suited to his ability; so he could very well make his living and find his happiness in jobs which are suited to his character and ability. Patrick Do's misfortune may be worthy of sympathy, but his attitude toward life is absolutely wrong. Even if he got his degree of doctor of chemistry, he would still come across countless difficulties and setbacks in his life. If he always blamed other people for his setbacks, he would never be a happy man. □

LETTERS

(Continued from page 2)

could only realise that the academician of today does not equate with the able and moral of the past, they would understand half of the situation.!

A professor only accepts a student under his tutelage if he considers him capable of cutting the grade. Professor Fisher was Patrick C. Do's advisor. If he discovered that Do would not make it, he would have turned him down immediately. Instead, he led Do on for four years. Why did he wait four years before informing Do "objectively" that he would not make it. Please note that, in America, the only relevant factor in education is real or tangible knowledge, and not moral character. Is it because Do has rendered all the services he could possibly have given in four years, and that his value to the Professor is no more? We find it hard to believe that a professor takes four years to discover the ability of a candidate. If Do could not pass exams, how on earth did he get by those myriad exams required for the bachelor and master degrees?

FILTH

If the author of that editorial had investigated the filth in American graduate schools, they would perhaps have realised that the Do tragedy is somewhat more complex than merely the red herring of the switch in the mode of learning from that of "memorization" common in Hong Kong.

Particularly, one must consider the fact that Do was to be deported for his failure to successfully maintain his student status. Professor Fisher knew of his dire situation and still refused to pass him. It is hard to believe that the Professor objectively made that decision after four years of service. Could there be an element of "personal revenge"? In sum, it is possible that the teacher first decided to annihilate the student before the student took his revenge in desperation.

We do not condone Do's action, just as we do not condone suicide among overseas students here.

EMPATHIZE

However, as fellow overseas students, we empathize with his sufferings. Besides, Do is the only son in three generations of only sons. How can we restrain our tears? Even if one does not pity him, how could one denounce him? We should at least sympathize with his old and widowed mother and grandmother. If not, please consider the eulogy of Lee Wah of old, in memory of today's overseas Chinese students who have died overseas:

"...dead or alive,
the family has not heard,
people may rumour and gossip,
but can we believe it!..."

Also, that paper reported June 7 that: "According to United Press International, the Patrick C. Do tragedy is the result of the tremendous pressure experienced only by foreign students." That is exactly our opinion.

We fear that the fathers and elders of Hong Kong do not understand the situation and feeling of the wanderer. Therefore, we offer our plea in hopes that it would be heard!

With respect and tears, we wish the editors much peace in their endeavours.

Chinese Overseas Students,
San Francisco, Ca.

China Interested in Holding Trade Fair in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — The Chinese are genuinely interested in holding a major trade fair in this country and might choose San Francisco as the site of the fair, according to Walter Shorenstein, local developer and president of the Chamber of Commerce.

A report in *Ta Kung Pao* (May 27) said Shorenstein returned from a trip to China earlier this year with "the clear impression that such a fair could be held in this city."

The idea got a "most favorable response" from Chinese officials because San Franciscans had shown their interest in China when they turned out in record numbers to see the exhibit of Chinese archeological treasures last year. The De Young Museum drew over 850,000 people, more than in any other city on the exhibit's world tour, Shorenstein said.

WHEN?

The Chinese would like to promote trade by showing the range of products they can sell, but the question remains, when will Sino-American trade expand?

It is obvious little will be done until after the November presidential election. Shorenstein said a number of factors made the picture unclear: the future of Taiwan, final disposition of Chinese assets in U.S. and American assets in China frozen after 1949, and the granting of most favored nation trade status to China.

In his opinion, "these difficult issues are not insurmountable," provided both countries continue reciprocal trade agreements and implement the Shanghai communique, which opened up contacts between China and America.

China would be able to compete with other nations for the American market only if it got most favored nation treatment, Shorenstein said. Duties on rugs, handicrafts, brocade and jewelry can now be upwards of 40 to 60 percent of the value. Under most favored nation trade, however, they would be subject to only eight to ten percent tariff.

Sophisticated technology is high on the Chinese shopping list. Recent American sales to China include ammonia plants and oil exploration equipment.

COMPUTERS

Although the Chinese make sophisticated equipment like digital computers, turbo generators and laser scalpels, some observers doubt they would be able to export this kind of product in great numbers. In 1974, their exports were evently divided between primary products (foodstuffs and raw materials) and manufactured goods.

Outside of trade circles in this country, Americans are unaware of a number of Chinese products that have been coming in, from work gloves to the almost $2 million purchase last year of fireworks for the bicentennial.

Almost half a million dollars worth of Chinese metal goods like pipe tools and hacksaw blades were imported in the first 9 months of 1975. Recently China sent 800 toys, based on studies of the American toy market, for display and distribution. The beginning of this year saw the first shipment of Chinese coffee, grown on sub-tropical Hainan Island.

Sports conscious Americans may not be surprised at Chinese ping pong racquets and balls being sold in this country. But surprisingly, baseball gloves were among the items promoted by a Chinese industrial delegation that visited American this year. □

On Char Exhibit at Chinese Culture Center

SAN FRANCISCO — Photographs from the On Char Exhibit at Bishop Museum in Hawaii are exhibited at the Chinese Culture Center beginning June 15.

On Char's photographic collection was put together by Bishop Museum in cooperation with the Hawaii Chinese History Center. It has been exhibited in Hawaii, but this is the first showing on the mainland.

Gallery hours are Tuesday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. □

Nepal King Birendra Visits Tibet

HONG KONG — King Birendra of Nepal paid a visit to the neighboring Tibet last week.

The king and entourage went to Chengtu to meet Premier Hua Kuo-feng first. The group flew to Lhasa from Chengtu June 5.

The king is thought to be the first foreign chief of state to be invited to Tibet by the Chinese government. Nepal and Tibet have ethnic, political, cultural and economic ties that trace back hundreds of years.

Observers believe that the region will soon be opened to other foreign visitors soon. □

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

"NORTH"

Mandarin: **BEI** Cantonese: **BUK** (Rhyme with "DUCK" (soft "K"))

There are many speculations on what the Chinese word "north" looks like. Some say it looks like a pair of goose legs. Some say it looks like sleepy eyes. To me it looks like an arrow pointing north. (Come to think of it, what else could it be?)

"North extreme" is the North Pole. "North Star" is the polar star. "North melon" is a variety of watermelon. In ancient times the women of the house usually lived in the chamber facing north. Therefore in the old days many people referred to their mother as "north chamber."

Going north reminds me of going the wrong direction. Once a wise man who was trying to talk his prince out of starting a war said:

"On my way here I met a man who was going to a southern town, but strangely enough he was heading the wrong direction. So I stopped him and asked him why he was going north. He said that he had splendid horses. I told him that even with splendid horses, that was not the road he should take. Guess what he said. He said that he had a lot of money. I asked him what that had to do with getting to the town. He said that he had a good driver. What a fool! We all know that even if he owned half the country, if his direction was wrong, he would never get there.

"So, Your Highness, we are not doubting your wealth nor your strength. But if you try to force your rule on the other states by starting a war, I am afraid that you are heading north like that man. The farther north you go, the farther away from your goal you'll be."

You'll never find me heading north. . . . I always get cold feet walking on snow.

Brrrr.

Gordon Lew

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Linda Wang Appointed Mental Health Programs Coordinator

Linda Wang, new chief of the North East Mental Health Servic (Ken Mar Photo)

SAN FRANCISCO — Linda Wang, Psychiatric Social Worker, has been appointed overall Coordinator of Mental Health Programs in Chinatown. This was announced by Dr. Sanford Tom, Director of the Northeast Mental Health Center of which programs in Chinatown are a part.

According to Mrs. Wang, the Chinatown programs currently have an annual budget of close to a million dollars, most of which come from federal (National Institute of Mental Health) and State (Short-Doyle) sources. Its 60 staff members are predominantly bilingual and deployed in three separate programs: (1) the Chinatown Child Development Center (1007 Kearny Street) which is a preventive program with heavy emphasis on mental health education, parent-child drop-in, and early casefinding; (2) the Chinatown Clinical Services (1548 Stockton Street) comprised of an outpatient clinic and an outreach service; and (3) the Chinatown Community Care Program (799 Pacific Avenue and 615 Grant Avenue) consisting of aftercare and day treatment services.

Mrs. Wang stated that since inception of mental health services in Chinatown in 1964 until now, the focus has been on attempting to help those who were already emotionally disturbed or troubled. A significant proportion of those helped were Chinese-speaking residents of other districts of San Francisco and of other Bay Area counties. At the present time, for instance, over 150 active cases in the Chinatown programs come from outside the Northeast District, and this points to the need for mental health centers in other districts and counties as well as specialized City-wide services (such as mental retardation, alcohol, drug abuse, and the Center for Special Problems) to make the necessary adjustments in their staffing and programming so that services can be relevant and accessible to Chinese-speaking clients.

Mrs. Wang anticipates that in future months, in addition to efforts to improve quality of direct services provided, the Chinatown programs will exert more efforts in the direction of preventive or health-promotive activities and in the direction of advocating for mental health services for Chinese residing outside the Northeast Chinatown area. □

Cal State U. Long Beach Has Exchange Program

LOS ANGELES — California State University at Long Beach signed an agreement for academic exchange and cooperation with Feng Chia College of Engineering and Business of Taiwan.

The agreement was signed by Kao Hsin of Feng Chia and Stephen Horn, president of the State University, at Long Beach at a ceremony June 8.

Under the agreement, the two institutions will exchange professors and students and also promote joint research projects and the exchange of journals and other printed materials. □

Citibank Helps China Airlines to Buy 5 Jets

TAIPEI — Citibank of the United States and China Airlines signed a loan agreement here June 11 for the purchase of five passenger jets.

Citibank has agreed to provide US$86 million in loans to China Airlines to buy one Boeing 747SP, one 747 jumbojet, and three Boeing 737 jets.

The first portion of the loan, totaling US$36,510,000, is provided by Citibank's international syndicate members which include the Chemical Bank, the First National Bank of Dallas, Ch Asia, and Marine Midland Bank

The second portion of the lo which consists of US$49,490,0 will be jointly provided by t United States Export-Imp Bank, the Citibank and its int national syndicate membe according to *Chinese Informati Service.*

U.S. Invests in Taiwan Chemical Plant

TAIPEI — The U.S. Export-Import Bank has granted a loan of US$39 million to the China American Petrochemical Corp. (CAPC) to finance production or purified terephthalic acid (PTA), an official of the Finance Ministry said June 1.

PTA is an intermediate for polyester fibers.

He said CAPC's project will cost US$65 million. Of the total, US$26 million or 40 per cent, will come from a direct loan from the bank, which will also provide a guarantee for US$13 million or 20 per cent for the local company.

CAPC itself will raise another US$26 million.

A joint venture of Chinese and Americans, CAPC is invested by the Chinese Petroleum Corp., the AMOCO of the United States and the Central Investment Corp. of Taiwan, according to Chinese Information Service.

The company plans to built a plant at the Linyuan Petrochemical Industrial Zone near Kaohsiung with an annual capacity of 150,000 metric tons (165,000 short tons) of PTA. □

Stanford China, Japan Workshop Canceled

STANFORD — Insufficie registration has caused the canc ation of two workshops on co temporary Chinese and Japane life, called "Looking at Flowe from Horseback," which were have been given at Stanfo University June 20 to 25 and fro June 27 to July 2. (E/W 5/26/76

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An American Talks About His Five Years in China

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

BERKELEY — David Milton, who lived in China from 1964 to 1969, and who teaches at the University of California at Berkely now, characterizes his experiences there as unique, in terms of the personal relationships he developed, as well as the political education he received by directly participating in the Cultural Revolution.

"One remarkable thing", Milton commented, "was the absence of anti-American sentiment . . . Of course, during the Cultural Revolution, there was some antagonism. But this was factional, and resulted from supporting one faction against another among the Chinese."

WARY

Upon further reflection, Milton added that although he believes there is some anti-foreign sentiment, "it stems from certain levels of leadership and not from the people. If the Chinese people are wary of foreigners, it is because the PRC is a new country and has a basic insecurity and fear of enemies."

Milton expressed a strong faith however in the young people of China. "If given half a chance, young Chinese people, workers and peasants, will have no difficulty relating to strangers from around the world." In his contacts with ordinary people Milton found that many "knew a great deal about the politics of their own country." There was no Chinese who could not talk intelligently about his country."

Milton was employed at the Foreign Language Institute of Peking as an English teacher. His courses ranged from fifth year English to American economic and political life. He used newspapers and magazines such as the N.Y. Times, Time Magazine, Newsweek and U.S. News and World Report as teaching material.

On the level of understanding his students had of life abroad, Milton said: "When the Chinese want to, they have an excellent understanding of foreign countries. If they don't want to, a barrier comes down, but, it seems to me, it's very conscious."

Milton described his living accomodations as "twice as much as the Chinese would have" and his salary as "four times what the Chinese teachers received" even after he cut his own salary in half.

FEELING

He spoke with feeling about the warm working relationship among the staff who worked as a team," and noted the diversity of background of the teachers, including university Ph.D.'s and peasants alike. "Regardless of different abilities , however, all worked collectively and all were respected equally." This spirit of camaraderie existed in the close rapport between the teachers and the students. Join activities between the teachers and students included things such as swimming in a pool dug by his students, singing American songs in a school bus, and dubbing films into English, all of these experiences reflecting the informal and close ties he established with his students and colleagues. He stated that he had "entered deeply into Chinese life when the students felt so close that they would criticize a foreigner."

The advent of the Cultural revolution, according to Milton, brought him "even closer" to the people. It was at that time, Milton explained, that "everything that was covered up by the usual politeness came out and everyone learned who was a friend and who possibily not a friend." He spoke of the vitality stimulated by the Cultural revolution and described the Chinese people as "very human, with a lot of ideas and not as obedient as people think. They are contentious and scrappy."

David Milton works in a commune in China.

RESILIENT

He conceded that errors of judgment and false accusations were made, but that "everyone made mistakes and they learned a great deal from those mistakes." Milton emphasized the resilient quality of the Chinese people and felt that "their ability to reach compromises would probably be necessary in the future. One great thing, a great strength, is that they can make great mistakes but are able to come back, correct it and do it again."

On the post-Mao era, Milton speculated: "If, in the future, to use Mao's term, they (the Chinese) can prevent non-antagonistic contradictions from turning into antagonistic ones, they should have no difficulty overcoming their problems. However, if any single group or faction attempts to dominate all other opinions, there could be a severe struggle. I never met any representatives of one particular group which appeared to have the whole truth."

The distinction between antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradictions was originally put forth by Mao in the essay *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* in 1957. According to this theoretical formulation, the underpinnings of social existence are characterized by two types of contradiction, antagonistic and non-antagonistic. Antagonistic contradictions are between what Mao calls "ourselves and our enemies", these seen as irreconciliable. Non-antagonistic contradictions, by contrast, are "among the people" and therefore can be resolved by peaceful means.

Milton concluded by stating that "regardless of what happens in the future, the Chinese are standing up as one of the great peoples of the world. They are learning from the West and the West is learning from China." □

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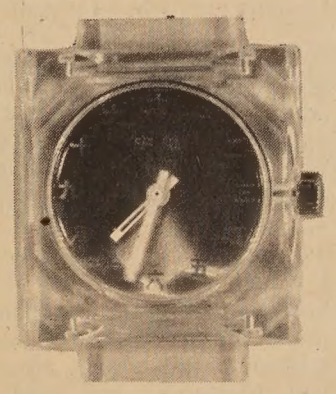

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Stonestown Y Offers Tai Ku Do

SAN FRANCISCO — The Stonestown Family YMCA has announced a Tai Ku Do Karate class which is an on-going program, will be held every Saturday from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. for youths as well as adults.

The class stresses body agility, improvement of coordination, circulation and using one's body for offense and defense.

For information, call the Y at 731-1900. □

A Chinese American Vet Raps About GI Life in Vietnam

PART THREE
OFF LIMITS

By PETER ENG

(Interview Conducted by Dan Borgstrom)

Once you got out of that gate, that was "enemy territory." Right there. That road you'd travel was "enemy territory". There'd be rows of Vietnamese straw hootches (huts) on both sides of that road, so it was considered "enemy territory".

All of it, city and country, was under Saigon government control. But there was also a belief that the Viet Cong were downtown. So everything was *off limits.*

ABUSE

. . . and then too, some Vietnamese civilians out there hated Americans. And you know why? Because of the abuse they had received. I mean, I could tell you things that went on, like rape of Vietnamese women; and you know when you abuse women, people are going to hate you for it.

And hit-and-run drivers. You know, there were American GIs riding down those dirt roads—it's only dirt roads around Danang—riding down those dirt roads in duce-and-a-half-ton trucks and trying to run down motorcycles or people that're walking. What the hell! You kill somebody in Vietnam? That was nothing, man!

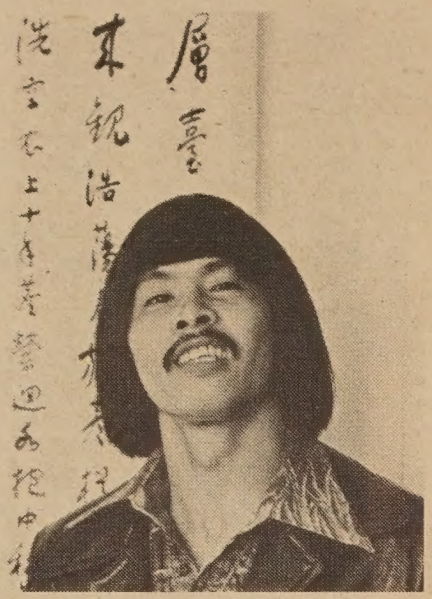
Like I remember one time, this American GI, driver of a duce-and-a-half-ton truck ran over a Vietnamese civilian. The victim wasn't a Viet Cong or anything. He was just a civilian. Maybe it was accidental, or maybe it wasn't. I don't know. . . . but it got the Vietnamese people so up tight down in the city that they had a whole gathering: a whole crowd of civilian people brought the victim's body and put it in front of the gate. There was a whole bunch of Vietnamese, yelling you know, the guy's relatives were there; and there were a lot of MPs on the inside of the gate.

OK, I remember that incident where a lot of civilian Vietnamese people were outside of that gate, just crying and yelling and demanding to know what happened. Demanding—revenge, really.

It was the 64th Finance Section, the compound right next to ours. I was just over there to get my finance records straightened out, to get my pay somehow, and I just saw this happen. I saw the body. I saw it was in pretty bad shape.

OUT

And I saw all those civilians outside the compound gate and all these MPs on the inside. I just got my finances straightened out and



Peter Eng talks about his Vietnam experience (Photo by Dan Borgstrom)

got the hell out of there. You never can tell in a situation like that. They might just storm that gate and all hell would break lose. So you don't want to hang around there. You just do your job and get out.

So it wasn't considered too cool for an American GI to be going downtown to Danang City alone . . .it wasn't recommended that one walk around out there.

So, everything outside of that gate is *off limits.* And you're not allowed to be out there at any time, except during the day time when you're traveling in a vehicle and have a guy riding "shot gun". You sign out with a vehicle, you state your purpose, and when you come back you sign back in. So, just look at it the way you want to, but most of these guys, to me, they were locked in the base.

Of course, we could travel to other compounds, hitching rides on trucks going to this or that other compound, but you couldn't go downtown or anything. But being Oriental, it was easier for me to sneak off base and down to Danang City when I was off duty.

FEELING

And I had this Chinese friend who helped me out. He was a civilian tailor in the China Beach PX. I went over there to have some suits made one time, and he went thru taking my measurements you know and I kind of had a feeling he was Chinese. But then I somehow noticed some Chinese books, and then he saw my last name on my uniform, and we started to talk about, like: "Are you Chinese?" and such, you know. "Yes," and he said "Yes" too, you know. So we just started talking. There was a snack bar. We used to go over there and I'd buy him a soda, or he'd buy me something to eat. Or something like that, you know what I mean?

I think he was from Hong Kong. He'd come to Vietnam 5 or 6 years earlier, and he could speak Vietnamese. We got to know each other pretty good and he wanted to know if I wanted to go downtown, to Danang City, "I'd like to invite you to dinner," he said, and such you know. And I said, "Fine."

So he snuck me out the gate in a car which belonged to the company he worked for. You know, going out the gate, the guards didn't check them all that closely. To them I was just another Vietnamese working for that company.

So I went to his house, you know, and of course since I hadn't had Chinese food for a long time, that's what they cooked for me. And it was just beautiful, you know. It was just the greatest meal for a guy that's just been in Vietnam and not having been to any Chinese restaurants for a while, for a *long* while.

He showed me around Danang and I spent the night at his place and then the next morning we got in his company's car and he snuck me back on base again.

PRACTICE

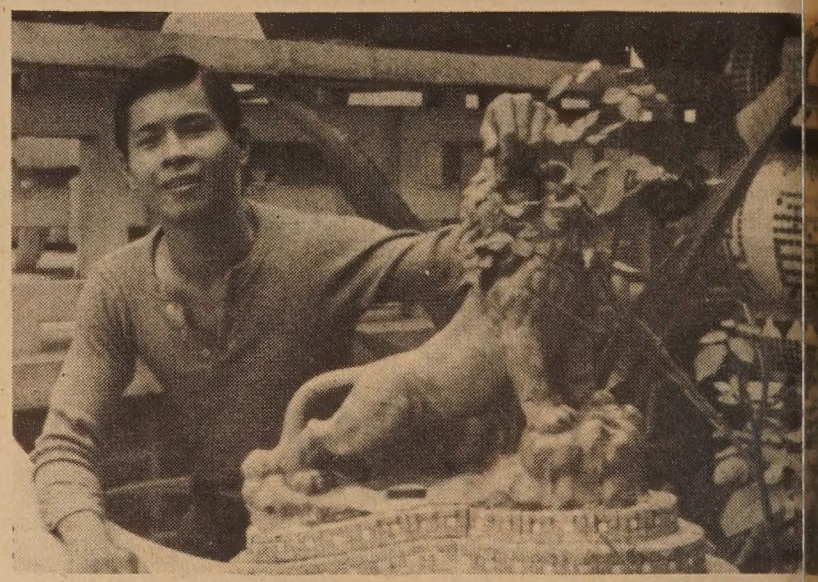
After that I devised other ways of getting out, and eventually, I was able to sneak downtown any time I wanted. I made it a practice. See, I was in charge of the night shift, and the way we worked our schedule, we'd work 2 nights and then have 2 and a half days off before we had to come around and pull our shift again. And in that time, I'd sneak downtown. I'd get off maybe 7 o'clock in the morning, go to the messhall, eat breakfast, get my things together, and go.

See, you can go to other bases or compounds, but you have to be riding in a truck. They won't let you walk out that gate. So I'd just leave my uniform on, and, as soon as I see a vehicle going towards the gate, I'd just hitch a ride. And as soon as I get thru the gate, I'd hop off, and out there is what you call a "Cowboy". He is a Vietnamese with a motorcycle, usually a Honda 50 cc. He's like a taxicab driver. He's out there to give rides to the mamasans and papasans who work on bases. So when I get off the truck, I'd always pick out a "cowboy" that looked cool to me and I'd tell him I want to go down to Danang City.

. . .I still had my American uniform on with my spec-4 pins and stuff—but when I get out of that truck, those pins are *gone* already. Before I hit the road, I take them off, and then I open my shirt—that hides my US tag. And I become just like an ARVN (Army of Republic of Viet Nam). They wore the same style uniforms, you know.

And this "cowboy" would take me down to Danang City. It's only 2 or maybe 3 miles away. And once I get there I have a hotel, one that my friend recommended. It was close to his place.

As soon as I could, I'd change to civilian clothes. I didn't want the Vietnamese to know I was a GI. Word could get back to the Viet Cong. See, they were also Viet Congs down there.



Peter Eng visits a Chinese association in Da Nang.

. . .once I was in a bar and a couple of Viet Cong came right in the bar. You know, Viet Cong. One was carrying an M-16 and the other had an SKS. And everybody's quiet, you know; . . . the Viet Cong would be looking around, checking it out, maybe to see if there are any Americans around. They'd go to somebody sitting there in the bar and talk to him. It's kind of quiet, kind of soft, you can't hear it, but you got an idea of what they're talking about. You *know* what they're talking about! They're asking the buy, "Have any Americans been coming into this bar?" That's what the Viet Cong are asking when they go over to talk to a guy, right?

I looked Vietnamese, so fine. Ok, now if they had asked me something in Vietnamese, I was just going to talk to them in Chinese. And then they'll realize I'm Chinese, and of course there's some Chinese in Vietnam, you know, so they won't bother me. . . .not going out of my way to talk to a Viet Cong, you know, but just in case I ever had to.

Now it would've been stupid for me to walk down there with all my pins and stuff, my stripes, my insignia, my entire American uniform and show them that I'm an American GI. So I took it all off, and, as soon as I could, I always changed to civilian clothes.

Through one Chinese person and family I met other people. You know, and they also invited me to dinner and such when I went downtown. And there was also this doctor who sometimes invited me over, and he had 2 nice-looking daughters.

JUST . . . . . .

And sometimes I'd go see those Chinese Kung Fu movies. They were very popular over in Vietnam. And there was a very good Chinese restaurant in Danang. I remember they cooked very good Peking Duck, and their price was, just . . . you couldn't believe it. Here in San Francisco, it's 11 or 12 bucks for Peking Duck, you know. And you got to make reservations, put in the order, and then you got to put the money down first, you know. But you didn't have to do that in Vietnam. You just told them you wanted Peking Duck, and man, it'd be right there. And it didn't cost any more than $3.

And there were a lot of other things too. . .so it would be almost like being back here in "The World"—the States, you know.

Other GIs used to sneak out too, those that were hip on how to make it. But they didn't usually go to Danang City. They'd go to the whore houses that were on both sides of the dirt road—we called it the "dogpatch". I can't say percentage wise how many went, it was those guys that wanted to take a gamble and knew what the hell they were doing. They'd hitch a ride out the gate, they did what I did, you know. They'd hitch a ride out the gate and they'd get off over there on the dirt road in the "dogpatch". And the whore houses pretty much protected them once you were there. At first, they would usually go in pairs. Two GIs would go there and they'd meet the girls and they'd become friendly with the madam, and she'd have a place to hide them if the MPs or the Vietnamese police raided the place. Because you know they wanted their business, right?

And so *zoom*—every time they get off duty they'd sneak out and head for that particular whore house. And there'd be somebody over there to open the door for them and they'd head right on in and no problem.

RAIDED

When the Vietnamese police raided, they would go up to the whore houses. What they'd do, they'd knock on the door as hard as they can, and then when one of the girls opens the door and sees that it's a Vietnamese police, she goes over and calls the madam and the madam would get some money and come downstairs and talk to them, you know. And they'd work out a deal and she'd drop some money on him and that was it. The police were gone.

But the Military Police also watched this area, the dogpatch pretty closely and a lot of GIs were picked up out there. So it wasn't a good place for GIs to be. I stayed away from the dogpatch.

Not too many GIs went down to Danang City, to the places I went. During the whole time, I saw maybe one other American that I knew of. He and I just accidentally went to the same place. I recognized him, and knew where he was stationed at. But I didn't talk to him; you see, I didn't want him to know that I was sneaking out too. You know what I mean? Because we would get back and my company commander would start keeping an eye on me.

This GI, he didn't see me; I was just part of the crowd, part of the Vietnamese civilian crowd.

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Why the Federal Government Should Have A Program for Employing Asian Americans

The newly formed Asian and cific Islands American Advisory the Department of Health, lucation and Welfare (DHEW) ld its first meeting May 21 at the d Federal Building at 50 Fulton reet in San Francisco.

Founder Hiroshi Ozaki opened e meeting with a statement of e aims and purposes of the ommittee which are directed ainly to ensuring a fair share of e government funds for Asians nd Pacific Islanders. Committee ember Henry Woon addressed e issue of why there should be an 8-Point program for Asian Amerans. The following is an edited ersion of Woon's speech.

According to Woon, Regional ommissioner Joe P. Maldonado the DHEW refused to recognise e Advisory Committee and the ommittee is still lobbying for cognition similar to that accord- d to the Spanish-speaking Amerans.

Persons interested in the Comittee should write Hiroshi Ozaki, oom 436, 50 Fulton Street, San rancisco 94102.

By HENRY WOON

A Chinese proverb goes like is:

前事不忘
後事之師

t means that if past events are not orgotten, they could teach you in our handling of the future. dmund Burke said as much in nglish: "Those who do not learn rom history are condemned to elive it."

Here we see two different ultures saying substantially the ame thing. Thus, it is incorrect to naintain that Asian Americans re Asian Americans, that Anglo Americans are Anglo Americans, nd that never shall the twain neet.

RECORD

Now, what does the past have to teach us? From a foreign policy standpoint, I find that Asian Americans are never involved as decision-makers in the State Department.

Is this bad? The track record of the past 35 years speaks for itself. We have had three Asian Wars which involved the U.S. They are World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnamese War.

A State Department with all Anglo decision-makers becomes a stacked deck. This is similar to the deep South where the judge is Anglo, the prosecuting attorney is Anglo and the jury is all Anglo. The Afro-American is always found guilty as charged. Similar to our experience in a foreign country, those who represent us often have no command of the language, no understanding of the culture or history, and what is worse, no respect for the people in the country in which they are living. There can only be one result from such a stacked deck.

In the past 35 years, has our domestic policy toward Asian-Americans improved? Japanese and Japanese Americans in this country during World War II were put into concentration camps. Why? Because the decision-makers feared they would be potential saboteurs. And during this time, our system of checks and balances was inoperative.

WHISPER

For the past six presidential elections, since 1952, and beginning with the Korean War, there has been a whisper campaign in S.F. Chinatown. The Republicans say: Don't vote Democratic or you will find yourself behind barbed wires, just as the Japanese Americans were under Roosevelt. The Democrats use a similar scare tactic.

Meanwhile, the chief of the FBI justified his request for a large budget on the ground that every Chinese and Chinese American in this country is a potential communist agent.

And, like father like son, a FBI subordinate declared here in the Bay Area that every Chinese restaurant in this country is a potential narcotic outlet.

In 1973, the California attorney general published a report titled: TRIAD—MAFIA OF THE FAR EAST. This report accused Chinese in this country of trafficking in drugs, gambling, extortion and prostitution.

If you notice a hostile attitude toward Asian Americans here, you are right. Yet the Office of Education has had an opportunity to change, reduce or eliminate prejudices toward Asian Americans under the bi-culture and multi-culture programs, but the decision-makers in the Office of Education are just insensitive. One year, the Office of Education here in San Francisco turned back one million dollars to Washington D.C. rather than fund any Asian American community group.

HYPOCRISY

The logical thing would be to have at least one Asian American as a decision-maker in the multi-culture program. For two years I tried. Every year I was given verbal encouragement, but when the chips were down I always found an Anglo, Chicano or an Afro-American getting the job. Another Asian American tried as I did. In the end, we have to leave that environment of tokenism, hypocrisy and showcase.

Now with the formation of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare (DHEW) Pacific Islands American Advisory Committee, there is an alternative to quitting or sitting and praying that enlightenment and benevolence will come to the decision-makers. There is a possibility that we as a group can make changes. After all, a voice in the wilderness just cannot accomplish anything. The committee will need all the help from all of you, whether you are an Asian American or not. We need your input. We need your support. We need your "elbow grease."

What I have proposed is an Eighteen-Point Program to ensure that other Asian Americans will join us and that those of us already in the system can effect some changes in the delivery of services to our community. The Eighteen Points are not permanent. We are here to either subtract, add, or revise. And we are here to decide which are the ones we want to work on first, or do we want to work on all 18 simultaneously? Or you might want to add another point which could be #19.

Such as seeking federal funding which would help Asian-Americans write job resumes, like those being done for Chicanos from the Tishman Building in the Los Angeles International Airport Complex. It would eliminate the unprofessional way we have been completing our applications. Theirs are grammatically perfect. Furthermore, they are neatly typed as if they came out of a word-processing machine.

If you want to work on the Eighteen-point Program, please sign up for the Policy or Executive Committee or both. By getting involved now, you would be exerting an ounce of prevention which may be worth a pound of cure later. □

Henry Woon. (Photo by Barbara Bacck)

EIGHTEEN POINT PROGRAM TO ASSIST ASIAN-AMERICANS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN JOINING FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

By HENRY WOON

1. Appoint a full-time Asian American in the Civil Service Commission to provide advice and assistance on matters relating to Asian American population to assure full application of the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program in all Federal agencies.

2. Begin an intensified drive to recruit Asian Americans particularly for identified public contact positions, in areas of heavy Asian American population.

3. Use specialized recruitment teams, including Asian Americans for college recruitment, particularly at colleges with heavy Asian-speaking enrollments.

4. Begin work immediately with DHEW, EEOC, GAO, Justice Department, State Department, Agriculture Department, HUD, etc. to find ways to enhance opportunities at all levels for Asian Americans in programs dealing with Asian American populations.

5. Step up recruitment for Cooperative Education Programs at colleges with significant numbers of Asian American students to permit entry into government service without written examination.

6. Emphasize, to Federal agencies, the availability to selective placement on bilingual basis so that Asian-speaking persons may be reached for appointment to positions dealing with Asian American population.

7. Hold an EEO conference of Federal managers and equal opportunity officials in the San Francisco Bay Area to assure equal opportunity for Asian-American persons in employment and upward mobility in Federal agencies.

8. Develop plans for Federal agencies under Civil Service Commission area office leadership to work with high schools in Asian-American areas to make known job opportunities in the Federal Government and to counsel and encourage students to stay in school.

9. Hire, for summer employment in Federal agencies, high school and college teachers from schools serving Asian-American students to help them understand the Federal Government which they can then relate to students.

10. Make special effort to inform Asian American veterans of availability of non-competitive appointments for Vietnam Area Veterans.

11. Require Federal agencies to review their EEO action plans and minority employment figures and make any necessary revisions to assure the full application of the plans to Asian-American population.

12. Review with agencies staffing of EEO program to make sure that there is understanding in the program of the special problems of the Asian-speaking.

13. Provide additional training programs on EEO and personnel management for Federal managers in areas of Asian-speaking population.

14. With the Department of Labor, explore the feasibility of establishing an Intergovernmental Training Facility for upward mobility and skills training for Federal, state and local careers in the San Francisco Bay Area.

15. Collect necessary data and broaden analysis of minority statistics to bring out special information relating to employment and upward mobility of Asian Americans in the Federal Government.

16. Require EEO reports from agencies to reflect special information on Asian American persons and include in the CSC agenda for EEO evaluation questions directed at particular problems relating to employment and upward mobility of Asian American persons.

17. Separate EEO into an independent agency like GAO.

18. Fine those managers who are in non-conformance to EEO program (the fine to be 12 months of pay) and remove these managers, if no progress is made after six months.

DEEM SUM

China Exports Playing Cards

Commodity traders in Chicago were surprised by a sharp rise in soybean meal price last week. The meal is used in animal feed. The price jump was caused by rumors that China will place some large orders, in the neighborhood of 100,000 tons.

It's nice to hear that China is buying American, but it seems like one-way traffic these years. Maybe China can ship us some oil for a change.

* * *

Recent visitors to the trade fair in Kwangchow (Canton) noticed an interesting item for export: playing cards.

Yes, the Kings, Queens and Jacks are still there, looking western and capitalist as anything.

Called "Gold Fish Poker Cards," the Chinese brand features "gold-edged and round-cornered" cards.

Still 52 cards to a deck, I guess.

* * *

Visitors to China don't see any Chinese playing mahjong anymore. But card games are popular.

So are chess games: Chinese and international chess games as well as Weichi (called Go Game in Japan).

* * *

Wonder why the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution didn't attack the decadent poker and other card games.

Maybe many were busy playing cards. □

CLASSI-AD

50 cents a line (26 letters/spaces per line), $3 minimum. Headline counts as 2 lines. Correct payment and a signed authorization must accompany ad. Send to: East/West, 838 Grant (Suite 307), San Francisco, CA. 94108.

LEARN MANDARIN at home with 8 cassettes and two instruction books $29.90 (tax and postage incl.) E/W Book Service, 838 Grant (Suite 307), S.F., CA. 94108.

TACT 76-77 ESAA Project seeks a Project Director and Secretary/Assistant to the Director. TACT 76-77 Title IX Ethnic Heritage Project seeks a Project Director/Curriculum Writer and Administra-Assistant. Apply by 6/25/76, 950 Stockton, No. 413, SF, 433-5090.

DEAN
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY

Applications and nominations are invited for the position of Dean of the School of Social Welfare commencing July 1, 1977.

The School, a nationally known graduate professional institution with a full-time faculty of nearly twenty-five and a highly selective student body of approximately two hundred and fifty offers degree programs at the D.S.W. and M.S.W., a post-masters internship program, and administers an undergraduate group major in social welfare in the college of Letters and Science. The School's graduates have contributed to policy development, administration, teaching and research in the field of social welfare and in the professional practice of social work.

Applicants and nominees for this position should possess a doctorate in either Social Welfare or a relevant social science; and some combination of the following qualifications: research and teaching in the social welfare field; professional experience and demonstrated administrative leadership within a community service, government, non-profit or academic setting; proven capacity to relate to social work client, community and professional groups; creative leadership capabilities which will engender a positive climate for the development of student-faculty rapport; and overall credentials which would qualify the person for appointment to the professorship on the Berkeley campus.

Applications, accompanied by resumes of professional qualifications and experience, together with a list of three references, or nominations accompanied by supporting letters should be addressed to Professor Edwin M. Epstein, Chairman of Search Committee, School of Social Welfare, Office of the Provost, Professional Schools and Colleges, 200 California Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720, by September 15, 1976.

The University is an equal-opportunity, affirmative action employer. Minorities and women are urged to apply.

Technician

Electronic Technicians

The Bay Area Rapid Transit District is recruiting for experienced Electronic Technicians. Must have satisfactorily completed 2 years of electronics training at a recognized vocational institution or its equivalent. Experience with digital logic, solid state circuitry, field troubleshooting is definitely required.

We offer a good salary and excellent fringe benefits. Send resume - NO PHONE CALLS PLEASE - to BART Employment Office, 1540 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, Ca. 94612.

Bay Area Rapid Transit

An equal opportunity affirmative action employer

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Title: (CSA) Community Service Agency Project Director
Job Summary:
Responsible for coordinating the various components of Self-Help for the Elderly. Functions as the Assistant to the Executive Director.
Job Control
Responsible to the Executive Director. Supervises the Project Director of each Program Component.
Duties:
1. Assists in general administrative and programmatic supervision over all components of the Agency.
2. Helps monitor, fiscal aspects of all components to assure achievement of objectives and to keep expenditures within budgeted income.
3. In charge of Personnel concerns, keep records up to date. Helps evaluate the progress of personnel and provides reports.
4. Designs, with relevant staff or other assistance, program proposals for work approved for the unit.
5. Represents the Agency at Public/Private/Voluntary agencies.
6. Performs other duties as directed.
7. Performs personnel functions.

Qualifications:
At least five years experience working with the elderly including three years experience in planning and coordination is required. A masters degree in social welfare, gerontology, planning, business, administration, or related human service field is preferred, but a bachelors' degree and seven years progressively responsible experience in comparable work may be substituted.
Salary: Negotiable-based on training/experiences.
Deadline: June 22, 1976
Please send resume and application in writing to:
Mr. Alan S. Wong, Executive Director
Self-Help for the Elderly
3 Old Chinatown Lane
San Francisco, CA 94108

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Title: Social Work Supervisor
Job Summary:
Administers and supervises the Social Work Unit.
Job Control:
Is responsible to the Executive Director
Duties:
1. Is responsible for the development and operation of the Social Work Unit.
2. Supervises social workers, aides and social work students.
3. Keeps records and submits reports as required.
4. Performs administrative functions as assigned by the Executive Director.
5. Participates in inter-agency community plannings.
6. Performs other duties assigned by the Executive Director.

Qualifications:
Masters degree in Social Work, substantial experience in Social Work practice supervision and administration.
Salary:
$12,459.00 annually.
Deadline: June 22, 1976.
Please send resume and application in writing to:
Mr. Alan S. Wong, Executive Director
Self-Help for the Elderly
3 Old Chinatown Lane,
San Francisco, CA 94108

Data Processing

Computer Technician

The Bay Area Rapid Transit District has an immediate opening for a Computer Technician to work in a multi-system environment that involves operations/support and preventative / director maintenance on the following computer systems: Westinghouse P250 (Sigma 2 processor), Westinghouse P2000, Spectra 70/40, PDP11/20, PDP8/E, PDP 8/L, Philco 1216, Modcomp I and II, and Alpha LSI I and II. Minimum experience - 2 years' college level electronics or equivalent, 1 year experience in computer preventative/corrective maintenance (troubleshooting down to the component). Must be experienced with operating as well as maintaining computer systems. Should have experience in one or more of the above computer systems; prefer Spectra 70/40 or Sigma 2 experience.

Good salary, excellent fringe benefits. Send resume - NO PHONE CALLS PLEASE - to BART Employment Office, 1540 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, Ca. 94612.

Bay Area Rapid Transit

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EVENTS

WED., JUNE 16, 6:30 p.m.
Asian Am Education Commission meeting, Castelar School, 850 Yale, LA. (625-6796)

WED., JUNE 16, 7:30 p.m.
Dept. of City Planning community meeting to plan for neighborhood center program in Chinatown, Cameron House, 920 Sacramento, SF. (558-4541).

THUR-SAT., JUNE 17-19
National Convention, Organization of Chinese Americans at George Washington University, Wash., D.C.

THUR., JUNE 17, 7:30 p.m.
Poetry Reading by Joslin Ignacio and Presical Tabios, Chinatown Public Library, 1135 Powell, SF.

FRI., JUNE 18, 7:30 p.m.
SAT., JUNE 19, 2:30 & 7:30 p.m.
SUN., JUNE 20, 7:30 p.m.
Chinese Films: Barefoot Doctors, Children of China at Asian Community Ctr., 846 Kearny, SF.

FRI., JUNE 18, 7:30 p.m.
Asian Cultural Night, Laney College Theater, 10th and Fall, Oakland.

SAT., JUNE 19, 10 a.m.
Asian Am for Effective Educat meeting, Buchanan St., YMC Buchanan and Geary, SF.

SAT., JUNE 19, 11:30 a.m.-3 p.m.
Oakland Chinese Community Co cil picnic, Madison Park, Oakla (839-2022)

SAT., JUNE 19, 5-9 p.m.
Opening reception of Imprints: Asian American Group Exhibit, Sa Cruz Public Library, Santa Cruz.

SUN., JUNE 20, 2:30 p.m.
Films on China, Commodore Stock School Auditorium, 950 Clay St., SF

FRI., JUNE 25, 8 p.m.
Film "Freedom Railway" by F Greene, Chinese Culture Center, (986-1822)

SAT., JUNE 26, 7:30 p.m.
East Bay Local Development Co Dinner, Bok Sen Rest., Oakla (763-2970)

POLICE CADET
City of Newark
$3.10/hr. H.S. grad or current senior (GED acceptable). Planning or current enroll. in law enf. courses, Age 18-21, good vision. Apply: Personnel Dept., 37101, Newark Blvd., Newark, CA 94560. Tel: 793-1400. Completed application by 5 PM, Friday, June 25, 1976. Equal Opportunity Employer.

OAKLAND CHINESE COMMUNITY COUNCIL Manpower Program, position-receptionist/typist, bi-lingual/bi-literate community experiences, 550/mo. Send resume to OCCC, 257-8th St., Oakland, 94607. Equal Opportunity Employer. Deadline date: June 25, 1976.

POSITION OPEN
Legal Secretary-Receptionist
Salary: $715/mo.
1608 San Pablo, Suite B
Oakland, CA 94612
(415) 835-1474

Maintenance

GENERAL CAR REPAIR WORKERS

The Bay Area Rapid Transit District is recruiting for maintenance personnel to service BART transit vehicles. Multi-craft electromechanical background required. General plant electrical maintenance experience on motors and controls essential. Air conditioning and hydraulic experience desirable.

We offer a good salary and excellent fringe benefits. Send resume -NO PHONE CALLS PLEASE - to BART Employment Office, 1540 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, Ca. 94612.

Bay Area Rapid Transit

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Engineer

Electronic Engineers

The Bay Area Rapid Transit District has immediate openings for experienced Electronic Engineers with proven capabilities in telecommunications systems including digital transmission systems, onboard communications, data links, PBX switching, plant facilities, PA systems and computer interfaces. Experience in microprocessors is desirable. Position responsibilities include field engineering, system design, field testing to improve reliability of communications and data transmission systems. BS degree in Electrical or Electronic Engineering required.

We offer a competetive salary consistent with background, experience and qualifications and an excellent fringe benefit package. Send resume, NO PHONE CALLS PLEASE - to BART Employment Office, 1540 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland, Ca. 94612.

Bay Area Rapid Transit District

(Ken Mar Photo)

C. J. Yang Resigns Hospital Post

(Continued from page 1)

alifornia Assembly, Leo McCar-y, at which the fire marshals ere not present, the word was ssed that the firemen would cept some stop-gap measures d give the hospital an eighteen onth temporary fire code clear-ce.

The hospital has agreed to pair windows, install a fire or, close the fifth floor, stop erations in the laundry room, t in some overhead sprinklers d make other minor repairs. e marshals will not force the spital to make major changes ch as widening the four-foot de corridors to eight feet. One urce at the hospital (not Yang's) d said that the cost of repairs ill not be more than $25,000 and uld be a lot less.

VIOLATION

Chinese Hospital is not out of e woods by any means. The spital is still in violation of life fety and fire codes and does not eet earthquake-resistance stand-ds of the Field Act. If the main ilding is not rebuilt by 1980, it ill have to close down and the tpatient clinic will be the imary casualty.

Members of the Hospital Board met with some influential members of the Chinatown community recently at Louie's of Grant Avenue Restaurant, owned by Park Louie. Louie headed the faction on the hospital Board of Directors who opposed the Foo Hum group in the earlier board fight. At this meeting, the consensus was that the hospital would have to be rebuilt sooner or later, with or without federal funds.

"Chinese Hospital was controversial, complex and trouble-plagued before Yang came and it will most likely remain so after he leaves."

The emergency of the fire code violations may be "a blessing in disguise," according to engineer David Low, a member of the board of chairman of the hospital building committee. A staff member of the State Public Health Department informed Chinese Hospital officials of a new loan assistance program administered by the State Health Department.

TESTIFY

Low and Stephen Fong flew down to San Diego on June 3 and testified before the Health Quality committee of the Advisory Health Council. Chinese Hospital only got on the agenda just a week before the meeting. Low and Fong had dramatic evidence of the dire circumstances of Chinese Hospital, right out of the fire, so to speak. They appealed for funds to modernize their 60-bed hospital. A decision from the director of the State Department of Health, Dr. Jerome Lachner, could come during the next two months.

Now, the hospital has the added burden of finding a new administrator. Yang, since he is resigning and can no longer speak for the hospital, did not want to comment on any hospital issue.

Concerning his performance he feels he has "no need to defend my record." The hospital job has undermined his health and he plans to take his first vacation in over three and a half years. He wanted to leave the job over a year ago, but this latest crisis gave him the opportunity to bail out.

Whatever the criticisms of Yang, Chinese Hospital was controversial, complex and trouble-plagued before Yang came, and it will most likely remain so after he leaves. □

Red Cross First Aid Courses to Begin Soon

SAN FRANCISCO—Two Red Cross Multimedia First Aid courses are scheduled for the last week of June. Each class can be completed in one full eight-hour day. Classes are scheduled for Thursday, June 24 and Tuesday, June 29, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. They will be held at the Golden Gate Chapter, 1625 Van Ness Avenue.

A fee of $4 is charged for workbooks, bandaging materials and drug abuse pamphlet. Instruction is free.

For information and class reservation, call Red Cross Safety Programs, 776-1500. □

L.A. Historical Society Announces New Officers

LOS ANGELES — The Chinese Historical Society of Southern California announced the election of new officers recently. They are Stan Lau, president; Gerald Shue, vice president; Ann Lau, recording secretary; Emma Louie, corresponding secretary; George Yee, treasurer; Paul Louie, John Ching and Chuck Yee, members-at-large.

200 attended the first dinner meeting of the Society last month. Philip Choy presented a slide/lecture on the early history of Chinese in America.

Members of the Society saw two films, "Chinese American Early Immigrants" and "20th Century Chinese", at a meeting on June 2.

Persons interested in the Society may call Stan Lau at (213) 481-6549 or Emma Louie at (213) 223-1187. □

Peking Seizes Two Korean Fishing Boats

SEOUL — Peking coast guards have seized two South Korean fishing boats and captured 16 fishermen June 14.

China recently charged South Korean fishing boats had been poaching in Chinese coastal waters. □

Payments to Hongkong

For the best rates and the fastest service for your payments to Hongkong contact:

DEAK & CO. OF CALIFORNIA, INC.
182 Geary Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94108

Tel. 362-3452

Marketing/ Research Analyst

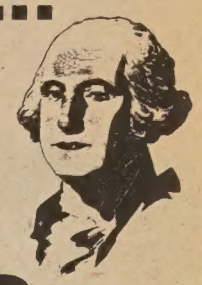
The Bay Area Rapid Transit District has an immediate opening for an experienced Marketing/ Research Analyst with proven capability in the Marketing Research field. Position responsibilities include the preparation of research reports, date collection and data analysis. Assists in the development and coordination of annual marketing plans. Prepares responses to marketing research inquiries from public and governmental officials, transportation agencies and transportation industry associations. College graduate. Degree in Business Administration or Economics preferred. Knowledge of marketing, statistics, programming and data analysis techniques required. 3-4 years' experience in marketing, advertising, research and/or brand product management with a consumer goods manufacturer of advertising agency is required.

We offer a competitive salary consistant with background, experience and qualifications, attractive benefits package. Send resume, NO PHONE CALLS PLEASE, to BART Employment Office, 1540 San Pablo Ave. Oakland, Ca. 94612.

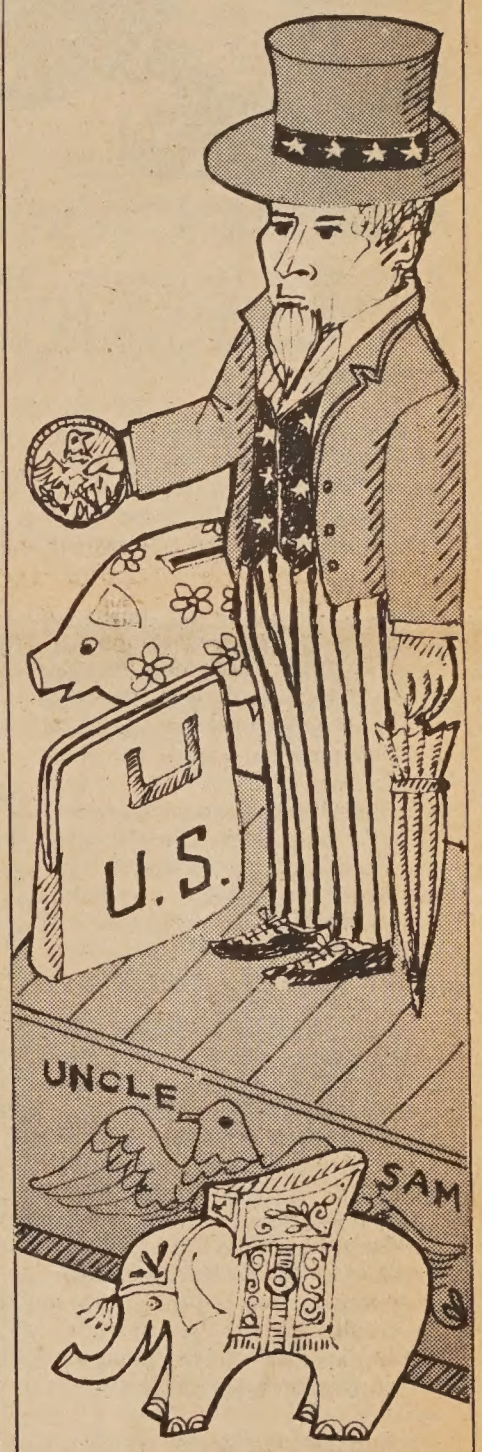
Bay Area Rapid Transit District

An equal opportunity affirmative action employer

IT IS FUN TO SAVE... SAVE IN '76



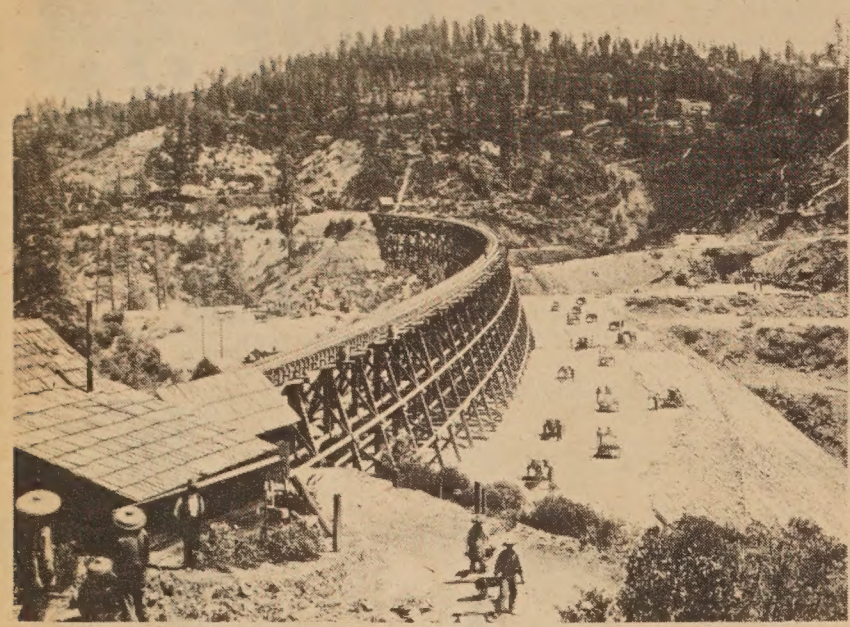
SAVE BY MAIL



EAST-WEST FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
935 N. BROADWAY, L.A., CA 90012
Telephone: (213) 489-5300

PROGRAM NOTES

PBS Airs Program on Chinese Pioneers



A Television Documentary, HOW WE GOT HERE THE CHINESE, Produced by KQED9 and Producer Loni Ding, will be broadcast on KQED9, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1976 at 8:30 p.m.

"How We Got Here: The Chinese"—a first person, historical account of the struggles of Chinese immigrants to become accepted as Americans—will be shown on Monday, June 21 at 8:30 p.m. on KQED Channel 9.

The half-hour documentary, produced by KQED, San Francisco, tells the story of the Chinese in the United States from the time they first set foot on American soil five generations ago to their continuing struggle for equal treatment and economic justice. "How We Got Here: The Chinese" was produced, directed and written by Loni Ding, a second-generation Chinese-American and draws primarily from the experiences of those who live in America's Chinatowns.

Dramatizations, music, old photographs, quotes from federal and state laws (Immigration laws prohibited Chinese men from bringing their families and no Chinese could become a naturalized U.S. citizen until 1943), interviews, news headlines and overhead snatches of conversation are woven to form a tapestry revealing the story of this group of Americans not often heard from.

The response of the Chinese to the challenge of legalized discrimination and racist terror they encountered in the new land was to outmaneuver the immigration laws and seek refuge by retreating to segregated Chinatowns.

These Chinatowns—found in many major American cities, including San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston and New York—are dynamic communities that keep their ties to the past alive and add to the richness of the many cultures that created America. However, although they are living communities, they are also economically depressed ghettos with all the familiar problems of sub-standard wages, inadequate housing, health care and education. These problems, though longstanding, have only recently come under public discussion.

"How We Got Here: The Chinese" is not another hard luck story of still another ethnic minority meant to stir the guilt of other Americans," said producer Loni Ding. "Its method is to testify to the truth, which understood and is forgiven but not forgotten, allows us all to go about the business of building on a past and present undenied."

"How We Got Here: The Chinese" is transmitted nationally by the Public Broadcasting Service. □

Teachers Group Receives Two Federal Grants

SAN FRANCISCO — The Association of Chinese Teachers (TACT) announced two grants from the U.S. Office of Education June 12.

One grant enables the Teachers Association to work on a Chinese American Ethnic Heritage Project. Another earmarked for a Cross-Cultural Understanding Project.

Major activities of these projects include development of resource kits, filmstrips, anthology of short stories cassette recordings, and teacher workshops.

There are four project staff positions open at this time.

For information, write to TACT, 950 Stockton Street, Room 413, San Francisco, CA. 94108. (433-5090)

Grumma Data Signs Contract with Taipei

NEW YORK—A contract was signed here June 8 between the Electronic Data Processing Center of Taipei and the Grumma Data System Corp. covering the training of advanced computer operating personnel in Taiwan.

The Processing Center is a governmental organization under the Executive Yuan. □

City Considers Printing Default Legend in Chinese

SAN FRANCISCO — The Governmental Services Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors considered on June 8 the proposed ordinance to provide for the addition of a Default Legend in Chinese to the top of every Summons form used in this county.

At present, the Default Legend appears only in English and Spanish. The proposed legislastion would amend the Administrative Code, by adding Section 1.23, to provide for the publication of the Default Legend at the top of Summons forms in Chinese. Also, it would require that the Summons with the Chinese Legend be published in a newspaper of general circulation when the intended recipient cannot be located physically.

The Board of Supervisors had asked the City Attorney in January if it would be possible to amend the proposed ordinance to exclude the requirement of publication in Chinese. However, City Attorney Thomas O'Connor has advised the Supervisors not to amend the proposed ordinance because the Board does not have the right to legislate in the field of the Service of Summons by publication.

FAIR

Passage of the proposed ordinance will reflect the concerns and commitment of the Board of Supervisors in setting policies and standards of conduct to ensure the fair treatment of non-English-speaking Chinese, according to a spokesperson for the Chinese for Affirmative Action which has advocated for the legislation.

The Committee decided to postpone the hearing one month until the time when the draft summons, with all three languages (English, Spanish & Chinese) on it could be available for discussion. The draft version was not available due to a printing delay.

Supervisors John L. Molinari and Peter Tamaras (chairman of Committee) commented that favorable passage of the proposed ordinance, Section 1.23 of the Administrative Code, is likely, according to a spokesperson for Chinese for Affirmative Action. Other members of the Committee are Supervisors Ronald Pelosi and Alfred J. Nelder. □

PUBLIC/LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Salary: $2,161 to $2,757

The PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER is a staff position with primary assignments in directing the assigned staff, and responsibilities for Agency activities in Public Information, Community Affairs, and Legislative Analyses; will coordinate liaison with local media; will represent the Agency at civic meetings and with governing and regulatory agencies; will serve as liaison with legislative comittees and staff; will provide counsel to the Executive Director and through him to Agency committees on developing policies and procedures.

Applicants will have a degree in Journalism Public Relations, Public Administration and at least 10 years experience in public information agency management, legislative or public affairs activities; with a history of increasing responsibil. in these areas; or acceptable combination of education and experience. Persons without demonstrated experience need not apply.

Applications must be made on MTC forms and must be received or postmarked by Friday, July 2, 1976.

Application forms and detailed job announcement may be obtained from:
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, Ca. 94705
(415) 849-3223

AN EEO/AA EMPLOYER

HOW WE GOT HERE: THE CHINESE
A half-hour documentary on the history of five generations of Chinese in America.

Monday, June 21, 8:30 p.m.
KQED CHANNEL 9

ＫＱＥＤ第九號電視台
六月二十一日（星期一）
下午八時半放映

"華人先輩如何來美"
（五代華人在美歷史，半小時長的紀錄片）

與明報論留學生事件

（上接自十四頁）

名博士學位之學生戰戰競競去滿足最少五、六名考試委員之慾望，忍受長期之利用與留難，所謂最後考試成功，絕不代表學問之增加，所謂最後考試失敗，當然亦不會代表學問之突然減少，若貴報編輯了解今世之所謂「學者」並不等於古時之所謂「賢者」，則可以思過半矣！一名教授既認爲學生可造就，才錄取入學，而費雪教授身爲杜子昌之博士學位指導人，若一早發覺杜子昌不可造就，理應在早期即拒絕他在門外，既認爲他孺子可教（注意非指品格言，在美國只問實際才學），爲何費雪教授要留待四年之後，待杜子昌刻苦工作爲他服務了長時間，才故作客觀地認爲他不能考試及格，是否因爲杜子昌之利用價值已盡？實值得人懷疑！總之，在美國研究院中，教授絕不需要四年時間才能判斷學生攻讀博士學位之能力，若杜子昌眞正不能考試，則何以他又能通過學士學位和碩士學位之無數次考試？

貴報編輯先生若能實際研究美國研究院中之黑暗內幕，或可明白不是「死讀書」的原因那麼簡單了，同時對杜子昌悲劇之因素，有比較深入之了解，尤其費雪教授明知美國移民局因杜子昌考試不及格而限期離境，而仍堅持不讓其通過考試，是否在杜子昌爲他工作了四年之後才作此「客觀」判斷，抑或有「私怨」存在？總之，費雪教授是首先置杜子昌於死地之人矣！而杜子昌到了窮途末路，與教授爭吵後憤而取槍殺之，則是衝動之中而實行同歸於盡，非普通謀殺實可明矣！

我們並不贊成杜子昌之殺人行爲，等於我們不贊成其他無數覆亡異域的留學生自殺一樣，但是遊子同行，深具切膚之痛！何況杜子昌三代單傳，窮苦出身，寡母之子，聞者豈能不鼻酸？對其功虧一簣，名裂身死，其情可憫，縱使不同聲一哭，亦何忍詆而罵之？我們最低限度應同情其年老孤寡之祖母及母親，稍存忠厚，如日不然，請君略誦李蕤弔古戰場文，以弔今日覆亡異域之中國留學生可也！其辭曰：「……其存其歿，家莫聞知，人或有言，將信將疑！悁悁心目，寢寐見之！布莫傾觴，哭望天涯！」

又貴報六月七日所載：「據美國佛羅里達州合際社消息稱：杜子昌是在受到只有外國學生才能體會到的重大壓力而釀成悲劇的。」正合我們的愚意。唯恐香港父老，未能體會異域遊子之處境與心情，故敢上書以聞，伏祈垂察！

謹此。敬請
編安

一群中國留學生泣上
六月九日

中國古代的神話

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7776 Sterling Drive	3 1	900.00	326.00	31,900.00
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1477 74th Ave.	2 1	200.00	240.00	21,900.00
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金山客批世情

☆心多病多

一名菲律賓心理學家研究結果，專一愛情者較「雜交」男女少罹心臟病。

金山客曰：雜交者「分心」，心被分，焉得不罹病？

☆無訃告

廣彩埠報紙罷工期間，該埠自殺率減少百分之二十。

金山客曰：恐訃告無能發出歟？

☆風水之利

報載：林洋港接任台北市長。

金山客曰：此人雖未見經傳，但其名則象風水之利。

☆解鈴・繫鈴

紐約法院，將受理逼信離婚。

金山客曰：當年情書雜繁婚姻，如今通信拆離關係，郵差乃「解鈴仍是繫鈴人」。

講大話

美梨好得意咁對佢嘅女朋友珍妮咁話：阿尊喺喺同我相識喲，就讚我又聰明，又靚……

珍妮：呢的男仔你要打醒主意先之好，佢第一次見你面就講大話嘞。

美國大兵欺凌越女

（上接自十五頁）

再招邀一個大兵作伴，並由他到軍械處去簽領了一根手槍，然後兩人一同乘坐一輛噸半的貨車，駛出營外。

若是到垃圾堆去，在那兒，有許多在垃圾堆裡檢拾殘餘東西的越南人。所以無須大兵們自己動手，他們會自動效勞，將垃圾從車上拋倒到垃圾堆去。如果有意圖盜竊車上的東西的，大兵就一脚將他踢下車去，或舞動手裡的槍來恐嚇他。

倒完垃圾之後，他們並不立即回軍營去，而是前往公開的妓寨，向鴇母指明需要那一個女人，然後將她帶走。鴇母怕他們賴帳，每是要他們先行付錢。

他們將那個女人隱藏在貨車裡，一同前往營房，隱藏的方法，有時是使那個女人隱伏於他們兩人之間，而用一件陸軍的大衣將她罩蓋。有時則將貨車上可以移動的座位移挪，而作適當隱藏。

回營時經過憲兵站，憲兵認得他們是於剛才出勤的，相隔有時僅是十五至廿分鐘，極其量亦不會超過一個鐘頭，所以亦就不會有什麼懷疑，很容易地便讓他們通過。

這樣，這個大兵和那個女人在營房裡經過了一小時或一夜的廝混之後，他就對朋友們聲言營房裡有一個女人，誰要尋歡，就給他十塊或二十塊錢。若逢發餉的日子，他就會再把價錢提高。這種情形，不僅限於黑夜，白晝亦是一樣。有時一個女人給偷接進營房裡去，消息便在軍營裡傳開，於是這個大兵，就乘機賺了筆小橫財。

而於事後，他就又用倒垃圾或其他方法，祕密地將那個女人送出營外。

不過，這種行爲倘被憲兵發覺，就要依照軍法第十五條將他降職查辦。但儘管如此，却仍然有人這樣做，無非是軍營裡的生活苦悶得令他們難以忍受，所以亦就不惜以身試法了！

（全文未完）

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☆青年會夏令活動

三藩市中華基督教青年會，每年夏季舉辦多種活動，特摘要如下：

㈠兒童遊泳班：由六月十四日至七月二十三日，一連六個星期（第一班下午一時起，第二班下午二時起），凡年齡八歲至十二歲之男女兒童超過四尺高，均可參加。

每逢星期一下午十二時十五分（公衆假期除外）辦理該星期報名及繳交泳池費二元五毛手續。

凡家庭入息每年四千元以下之兒童免費優待，請家長預先塡妥報名表格，該表格可向沙加緬度街八五五號青年會索取。

㈡家庭游泳聯誼班，由六月廿三日至七月廿八日，每逢星期三晚七時至九時舉行，各家庭夫婦及兒女同在一起，既有游泳，又得機會聯絡友誼。

凡該會會員經納會費十元以上，其家庭均可免費參加，非會員每家庭單位酌收十元。

此外尚在有風光明媚之銀湖爲期九日之夏令宿營，將於八月廿一日開始，歡迎九歲至十六歲男青年參加，詳細情形請電話：九八二—四四一二該會詢問。

☆工作經驗計劃

三藩市經濟輔導會，將由六月廿一日開始至九月三日期間，舉辦「暑期工作經驗計劃」，提供一百廿五個至一百五十個職位，由十四歲至廿三歲青少年擔任，工作報酬每小時三元，每週共工作二十小時。

此項計劃，可使在暑期中之青少年，有機會在職業中學習經驗，現已開始報名申請，惟申請人之主要資格，需適合聯邦貧窮條件者，索取表格，可到市作頓街一〇七四號華埠經濟輔導會辦理，申請截止日期爲六月二十三日，欲知詳情，可電三九七—五三〇五接洽。

☆六月份發糧包期

三藩市經濟輔導會所主理之糧食補助計劃，每月定期免費分派富有營養食品與收入低微之家庭兒童及孕婦與育嬰期間之婦女。

華埠北岸區六月份派發糧包日期爲二十二及二十三（星期二、星期三）兩日，時間由上午九時至中午十二時；復由下午一時至四時半，地點在怕思域街七九九號中平園民居大廈，合格者，屆時可攜備證件到領。

☆屋崙雙語班

屋崙公立學校中美雙語教育暑期班定於六月廿一日（星期一）上午八時半在中華文化院開始上課。該班包括幼稚園至六年級學生。採用雙語教學，已報名者請依時到校上課，否則學位將由其他學生取代。

☆市公立小學校成績表加中文

華埠一帶公立小學，在學期段考後，照例發出成績報告表，使學生家長對子弟在校之學業，及操行修爲有所知悉，惟各校所發之成績表全部用英文書寫，不懂閱讀英文的家長要了解成績表的內容，遇到很大的困難，有見及此，一群熱心華人家長，最近聯名簽署一份請願書，及獲得社區教育中心支持與各校當局，提出要求在成績表內附加中文。

據悉：禁馬多、加菲、珍柏加、華盛頓艾榮、及史冰維利等五間小學校長，同意在本學期尾大考完畢後，頒發中英文成績表，以利便家長批閱。

☆高中生暑期工作

屋崙的高中學生，若參加屋崙公校暑期工作經驗計劃，可有資格取得高中學分。

學生之暑期工作，必須符合數項規定，才能受得學分，首先要在學生工作經驗計劃部註冊，學生得到起碼的工資，有主任監督，工作地點安全等等，工作可以在辦公室，油站，大百貨公司，及其他商業機構，有時，學生的暑期工作，可以引致獲得永久的工作。

屋崙學生要獲得工作經驗，同時又得到工資與學分者，請與屋崙公立學校，工作經驗計劃聯絡，電話八三六—二六二二。

☆屋崙華人服務社舉辦遊藝野餐會

屋崙華人服務社，定於六月十九日上午十一時半至三時，在屋崙麥德遜公園（麥德遜街夾八街）舉行野餐會，歡迎僑胞參加。餐券成人一元五角，十二歲以下兒童一元，餐後並有團體遊戲，請預先登記購買餐券，詳情請電八三九—二〇二二詢問。

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與明報論留學生事件

致明報轉三蘇先生大鑒：

敬啓者：素以爲先生有古滑稽者之風，如淳于髡、優孟、優旃、東方朔者流，專能嘲戲王侯，譏諷權貴，而暗合仁義之道。可惜今日方知對先生期許過高矣！

先生一連兩日辱罵自殺之留美學生杜子昌，對不幸者極盡尖酸刻薄之能事，唯恐其老弱孤寡之祖母及母親未能痛上加痛，使二老卽以身殉！喪明之痛已不欲生矣，更何堪局外人之謾詆也？

嗚呼！君子隱惡揚善，先生既不能揚人之善，而復陷人於惡。杜子昌本非惡者，可以見矣！其爲惡也，因前功盡廢，置身絕境而已矣！其教授利用其工作四年始置其於死地，咎豈在一身哉？

深望先生本人及親友永無子弟遠遊在外，否則，難保絕對平安，倘亦不幸覆亡異域，先生將無以取諒於親子弟也！本人任教美國大學兩年，深悉中國留學生受盡種族歧視之苦，死者已矣！今見我族父老如先生者，爲愛外人不明眞相竟污蔑自己中國飄零異域之子弟，殊可痛哉！殊可痛哉！

謹此，卽頌

文祺

張正平敬啓

致明報編輯先生書—論杜子昌之悲劇

明報編輯先生大鑒：

敬陳者：貴報六月七日社論「把考試看得重要過生命」一文，論及留美學生杜子昌之悲劇，有關論學之觀點雖然正確，但對杜子昌則有過責之嫌，容或先生未曾身歷其境，未能體會中國留學生之窮途末路，固無兔死狐悲之意，我們留美同學拜讀先生社論之下，敢竭鄙誠，略陳切膚之痛，若蒙先生垂察一二，是所至禱！

清末以來，中國留學生，遠赴異域求學，無論其爲己爲人，爲國爲家，都有其血淚之一頁！其間關絕親友，孤身飄零，日夜苦讀，而成敗未卜，憂愁幽思，不敢告人者，比比皆是矣！又「唯父母之憂」而憂者，故家書往來，只敢以喜樂之事相聞，成功之事相報，而偶或有學成卒業者，苦盡甘來，榮歸故里，炫耀鄉黨者，實乃十不一二，可惜故國父老，唯聞其喜，唯見其成，不念「一將功成萬骨枯」，以一蓋十，責求愈切，而不知遊子在外，舉目無親，見侮異族，含苦茹悲，忍辱負重，外有生活之艱危，內有學業之煎迫，再加父老之厚望，患得患失，萬一失敗，既無面目見江東父老，死志自萌矣！所謂「烈士殉名」者也，古今不鮮，況有志之士，當其毀於功虧一簣之時也？性懦怯者，則或神智失常，幽禁終生，淪落天涯者，不知凡幾，屢有所聞。故日中國留學生，能歸故里，重聚親友者，十得一二耳！其餘十之八九，或流浪沉淪，或覆亡異域，要皆鬱鬱而終也！我們身歷其境，目睹同輩之慘事，絕不敢危言聳聽也！

又美國教育界與學術界，爭權奪利，互相傾軋之情況甚爲激烈，鮮爲外人知者，非身歷其境，但憑「想當然」之論，用香港眼光來看美國之表面現象，宜其不知教授吞併學生，阻其畢業之陰謀，更不明白教授之間互相爭奪學生而對彼此學生之考試成績故意留難，甚或教授表面上名爲協助學生，實則欲置其於死地者，大有人在，不足爲怪，所以美國本國之學生嘗言：「博士學位只不過是權爭之結果，根本不代表眞正學問。」每

（下轉十一頁）

把考試看得重要過生命

社評

我們曾發表過許多社評，勸告學生不必太過重視考試的成績。並不是不重視，而是不必重視過份，以致把考試成績放在人生中首要的地位上，甚至是惟一的地位上。昨天報上同時發表了兩則與此有關的不幸消息，一是香港留美學生杜子昌爲了化學博士的考試不合格，開槍打死了教授後自殺，另一是理工學院崔佐衡遺書說功課壓力過重，跳樓自殺。如果是缺乏責任心的人，不會這樣重視考試與功課，然而把考試成績看得比自己生命還更重要，誰也知道是太過份了，完全不值得。

這兩個青年做出這樣的行爲來，心理當然頗爲不正常。尤其是杜子昌，他去弄到一柄手槍，那顯然是經過深思熟慮的有預謀的行動。據別的教授說，那位被槍殺的費雪教授一直熱心幫助他研究和實驗，他一次也考不及格後還給他補考機會，但補考仍然不及格。考不及格而自殺已經不對了，反而遷怒於平時竭力幫助他的教授，實在品格也不值得人同情。

杜子昌已拿到學士和碩士學位，本來成績很好，考到免費學額，爲什麼通不過博士考試，甚至連一次考試也不能及格？如果由於個人生活上的原因，那是特殊例子，不必評論。但另外有一個可能的原因，是美國考試的重點與香港頗爲不同。香港學校的考試一般上重視記誦、背書的本事好，考試可以得高分，在這種氣氛下訓練出來的所謂「香港好學生」，初到外國時成績極好，但越讀上去　績越差，到後來簡直無法及格，不能畢業。因爲高深學問的研究方法完全不靠背書，而要求學者有獨立思考、解決問題的能力。博士考試的試題，通常不是問你別人怎樣想、書上怎樣說，而是問你自己怎樣想。

中國千年來都重考試，都重記誦之學。但現代做學問的潮流，「深思明辨」比之「博聞強記」重要得多，在某種程度上，這兩種態度是可能會互相妨碍的，只管死讀書，不免會影响到提出懷疑、獨立思考的時間與能力。

一個青年首先要學做人，然後再學技能與知識。學做人的要點之一，應當學習一切自己負責，不要把失敗的責任推在別人頭上。考試不合格，責任當然在自己，如果盡了全力之後還是不合格，那就坦然置之。或許自己的才能不在讀書做學者，世界上不同的工作成千成萬，總有一行會適合自己的能力，儘可從適合自己個性與能力的工作中尋求自立之道，尋求快樂幸福。杜子昌的不幸遭遇值得人們同情，但他做人的態度絕對錯了。就算他考得了化學博士，此後一生中仍將有無數困難挫折，如果他總是將挫折的責任推在別人頭上，這一生也總不會是幸福的。

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美國大兵欺凌越女

（這是伍焯群君—前譯吳彼得—「美國大兵越戰歸來」一文的第二章。所說的都是伍君親歷經驗。東西報在六月二日刊出這篇文章的第一章。這一章原文刊在六月九日本報。陳文受君中譯。—編者。）

我到了峴港，在那裡找到我所隸屬的營房。當天，就有一個年約十六歲的越南女子來和我接洽，要替我洗衣服和做些其他的雜務。因爲在越南的美軍基地，每個美國軍人都有一個這樣的女子來替他做洗滌衣物和清潔房間的工作。年輕的我們叫她「啤啤生」，也就是小孩的意思，年紀較大的我們叫她「媽媽生」。

每個這樣的女人都能替許多人服務，端看她的說服力如何，他們猶如美國的推銷員一樣。你一抵步，她就來與你接頭，要你僱用她了。說服力强的，就能夠得到更多的僱主。

當下我就答應僱用這個年青的女子。她很勤奮，我們之間亦相處得很融洽。而這，亦就是我與越南人第一次友好的交往。

而她所遭遇到的難題，則是許多大兵都想討她的便宜。

她約莫只有十六歲，而在軍營中當其「啤啤生」，對每一僱主每月只收美金五元，而凡是布質的衣物和毛氈，她都要負責洗滌，此外，還要做打掃房間和擦鞋的雜務。

有些大兵當她進入房間的時候，便關鎖了房門，强迫她做那不願意做的事情。

而她怕失掉工作，所以在形勢迫人之下，亦就只有依從。因爲大兵們要陷害她是很容易的，只要對長官說她盜竊他的攝影機或金錢，長官就會將她辭掉。

這樣的事情不僅是我大爲反感，有些大兵亦一樣地不同情一些大兵的胡作非爲。

可是我們又不能援助她，因爲在這些事情發生的時候，是沒有其他的人在場的。

而那個幹了壞事的大兵，除了在酒後對最要好的朋友道及，當然亦不會到處對人家說，而從來亦沒有人向長官報告。至於那個女子，更不會自行指控。因爲若給長官知道了，就一定會將她辭掉。

當然亦有些「啤啤生」、「媽媽生」將這種行爲作爲一種副業。不過，據我的觀察，她們起初都是被强迫的，後來在無可奈何下就索性將之作爲副業來多賺點錢了。

替我服務的那個「啤啤生」，她既年青，又健美，更就難免於被那些不講理的大兵，迫上了這條可憐的道路。

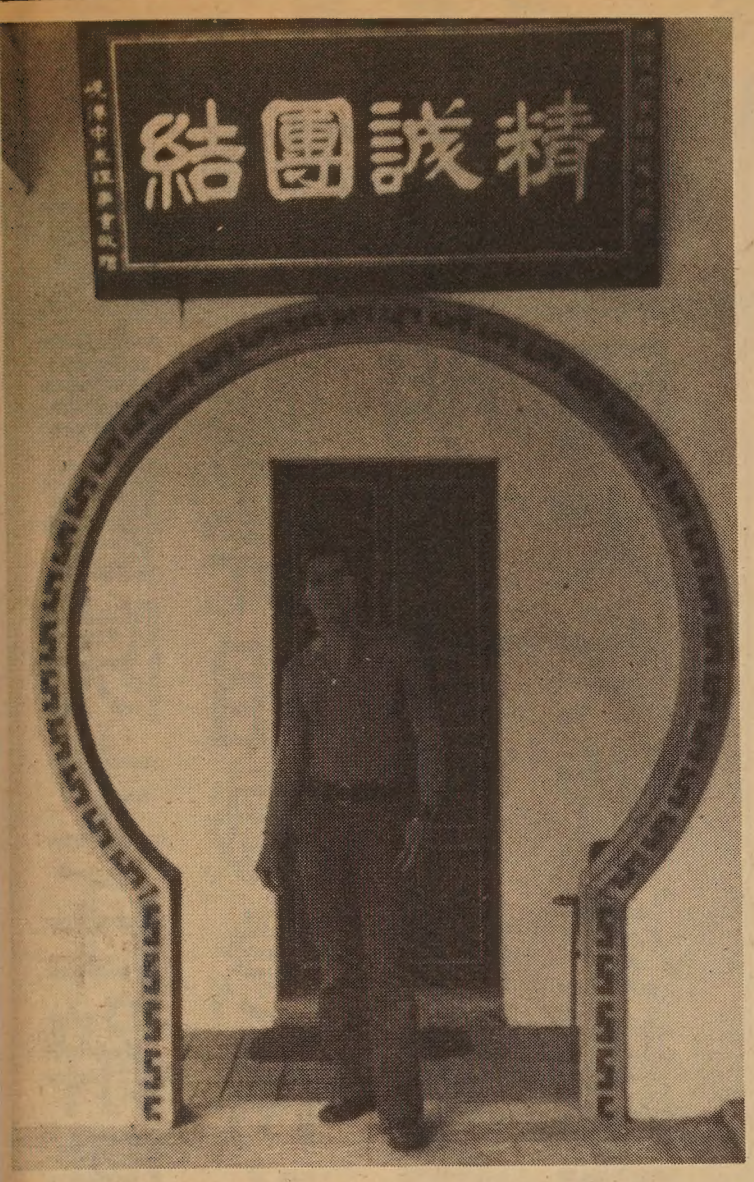
在越戰打得利害的時候，大兵們在十二個月的長時間裡，除了一兩次假期之外，整天、整年就都是給困在軍營裡。

而基地是不許女性居留的。那些「媽媽生」、「啤啤生」每天晨早七時半依憑所持有的證件進基地工作，到了下午大約三句半鐘，就全須離去。久困在營房裡的大兵們，由於過份的苦悶，有的簡直是苦悶得失却理智而瀕於發狂，因而强姦越南女人的事情不時發生。

大兵們退值之後，只有到軍人俱樂部去喝的個酩酊大醉。軍人俱樂部有女人當值，她們多數是越南人，所擔任的是煮飯做菜和企檯的工作，工作的時間大約是下午六時至十一時。大兵們在俱樂部裡就和她們聊天，而她們亦藉談吐來娛樂大兵們。大兵們買酒給她們喝，同時又多給小帳，希望她們能陪他一同到外面去開心。但這是無可能的。因爲有憲兵在那兒監視。而且大兵們盡管給她們多些小帳或禮物，一到十一時，她們就都要離開軍營，大兵們的錢只有花得冤枉。可是大兵們仍然老是在痴想，希望終於能夠獲得她們的青睞。因爲在軍營裡的生活太苦悶了，所以他們亦就要想盡辦法去找女人。

有時有人就藉倒垃圾或載運物資作藉口，

（下轉第十二頁）



伍焯群訪峴港華人集居地的一間會館時攝。

伍焯群在越南峴港美軍直升飛機基地時此類直升機可常見。

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東華醫院主任辭職
醫院組織急待改善
與明報論留學生事件
美國大兵欺凌越女

北京有意來開商展

（三藩市訊）據本市商會會長和達・素力斯坦報導，北京方面對在美舉行貿易會一事極感興趣，而該交易會極有可能在本市舉行。

五月二十七日，香港大公報英文週刊載：素力斯坦在今年年初訪華後，就深深相信中國方面會在三藩市舉行一盛大的貨品展覽交易會。

素力斯坦說：中國認爲三藩市是最理想的地點，原因是去年約有八十五萬多人去參觀在本市展出的中國出土文物。這比其他地方的參展人數爲多。

中國方面是極冀望能在美國大量宣傳中國物產。但中美兩方的貿易會不會在不久的將來擴展起來呢？

很明顯，中美貿易關係是不會在十一月大選前有重大的進展。他表示中美貿易前途將會據：美國對台灣的政治立場，中美兩方對一九四九年後兩國間的財資問題的最後處理，及美國方面會否給與中國貿易上的優待。

素氏認爲以上的問題並不會對兩國當前的貿易關係有重大的影響。

但在中國未獲得關稅特惠權之前，中國物產是不可能在美國市場上跟其他國家競爭的。

雖然，中國製造的精密儀器，如計數機，蒸發器，及解剖刀等都極受本地人士歡迎；不過觀察家以爲中國是不會大量輸出該等儀器。

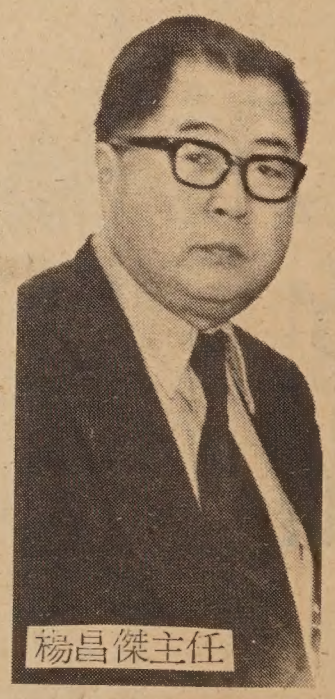
一九七四年，中國輸出貨品中有百份之五十是食物和資源物品，另外的百份之五十則是加功製成品。

除了貿易界內的人士外，普通美國市民仍未察覺到中國出品已漸漸在本地建立起市場。去年，美國就向北京方面購買了約一百萬美元的烟花來慶祝建國二百週年紀念。

一九七五年的前九個月，中國就輸入了約五十萬美元的金屬水管和其他金屬用具。在美國市場作了一番研究工作後，中國貿易當局在最近幾個月內，又運出了八百多件作爲裝飾陳列的土產玩具。今年年初，美國開始向中國購買其在海南島特產的咖啡。

中國已開始向美國的運動器材市場發展，輸入本地的運動用品，除乒乓球、籃球……外，還有美國式足球用具等。（陳婉芳譯）

醫院組織急待改善


楊昌傑主任

（東西報社論）

爲着最近東華醫院消防設備事件及行政主任楊昌傑的辭職，使人對醫院前途特別重視。

近年來東華醫院屢見有董事局糾紛，一般人說人事不和、派系爭執是醫院問題的源頭。但事情並不是這麼簡單。任何一個社區組織，相信或多或少都會有人事問題。東華醫院的問題始終不能解決相信是因爲㈠華埠這幾十年來已有很大的變遷。東華醫院仍用數十年前的方法來分配董事席。結果是這董事局再不代表大多數的華埠居民。㈡醫院內部人事系統也有不健全的地方。一些職員向董事局負責，另一些向行政主任負責。

社區中有一間醫院是有必要的。這樣尤其是會方便老人和新移民。但我們認爲施全力加强消防設備甚至重建醫院大樓，而不去研究修改醫院的章程和人事管理系統，今後東華醫院還是會有許多問題的。

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